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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Week's Tower Re-Views

Trade Talks, Disarmament

Labor, Reich and Soviet

¶ **There were as** many rumors as there were significant private conversations in official London this week. For a host of promiment economic experts were on hand for the sugar conference. And they all seemed to have more important business than sugar on their hands. Newsmen tracked down literally dozens of talks—formal and informal, with bankers, traders and statesmen, at office time, dinner time and odd times. And all were confidential, so rumors were the order of the day and countless times it was repeated that a world economic conference would be called.

¶ **A Monitor correspondent** sifted the unlikely from the plausible. A world conference grows increasingly improbable at present, he said; the British Cabinet is still too keen on empire protection, and Germany's price in terms of colonies is still too high. But a loosening of trade between the British-French-American monetary group and the Scandinavian nations, Belgium and Holland, is a more likely first step. And equally important, the Cabinet is thought to be favorably disposed to an Anglo-American trade agreement, even though it breach the protection system somewhat.

¶ **By the time** the week end rolled around, significant plans had distilled for the disarmament conference. The big men are going to Geneva, for a change, instead of sending their third assistant undersecretaries. Eden, Blum if possible, Davis. . . . The time has come, they are said to agree, for an earnest effort to rebuild the morale of disarmament—to center the world's attention once again on this crusade. And if spectacular action cannot be expected at this time, the argumet runs, at least the tocsin can be sounded, and the democracies can turn their strategic retreat into forward dipiomacy.

¶ **American Isolation Note:** A trans-Atlantic air clipper capable of carrying 40 passengers and 2½ tons of mail and baggage to Continental Europe in 19 hours was announced by the Glen L. Martin Company, builders of the China Clipper.

¶ **The mystery of the week** was a single phrase. The basic issue of the Chrysler strike settlement hinged upon it. Interpreted one way, the C. I. O. union won strong preferential, or even virtually exclusive, bargaining rights for Chrysler workers. Interpreted contrariwise, Chrysler had successfully fought off the union demand for a privileged position. For this phrase bound Chrysler not to bargain collectively or sign contracts with any group tending to "undermine the union." Who should decide what that provision meant? Did it ban Chrysler agreements with company unions and A. F. of L. craft unions? There was general bewilderment.

¶ **The day following** the settlement, the Monitor's labor expert broke the mystery. In a dispatch from Lansing, he said: "A private understanding" between Chrysler and John L. Lewis, and "a secret memorandum" between Reo and the union, gave the C. I. O. forces a strong preferential position, which may prove to be "in effect a sole bargaining arrangement."

Drive for better strike mediation machinery shapes up: Page 1.

¶ **"John L. Lewis,** labor agitator, dictator." These were sample titles conferred on the C. I. O. chief within immediate memory. But this week: ". . . that great labor statesman, John L. Lewis." The accolade was from Michigan's Gov. Frank Murphy, and those who had used the more harsh epithets wondered. Had the Lewis forces bridged the gap, in the public point of view, from agitators to statesmen?

¶ **On Tuesday came** a pertinent declaration from Homer Martin, union president. "We are definitely on the way out of the strike situation (witness the Chrysler, Reo, Hudson settlements in quick succession). The recent, sporadic cases of sit-down were misunderstandings . . . terminated almost as quickly as they started."

¶ **Thursday, Lewis himself** went on formal record, even more bluntly. "Our organization will not tolerate sit-down, stand-up or any other type of strike *where the company has signed contracts* (italics ours). Where strikes are illegally called, those responsible will be summarily dealt with by discharge . . . and dismissal from the union."

¶ **A Detroit observer** commented to this column: "Something must have happened. I can't get over Mr. Lewis's condemnation of the sit-down. Judging from the speakers at the mass meeting we had out here, they had great hopes for it. This change of policy is so fair and constructive from the point of view of big business that I suspect it doesn't

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Vienna Policy Shows Swing To Little Entente

Hapsburg Restoration Is Shelved in Move Away From Rome-Berlin Axis

Shift to Prague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 10—The sudden flareup between Austria and Germany over the incident in which a former railway official, Franz Brückner, was punished for laying a wreath with a political inscription on the grave of Adolf Hitler's parents, has been extinguished, according to the statement by the official German press bureau released here by the official Austrian Press Service.

(According to Austrian officials, the incident to which the German press suddenly objected took place last November.)

Austrians, it is declared, may put flowers on all graves, provided they do not do it as a political demonstration.

Meanwhile it is noted here that one of the Government newspapers very close to Chancellor Schuschnigg emphatically stated last night that the Hapsburg restoration is not a live political issue now and that the Royalists must avoid offending and alarming the Little Entente by raising the question.

Seeks Co-operation

Chancellor Schuschnigg wants above all to remove this obstacle in the way of co-operation between Vienna and Prague in order to further his plans to cut the leading strings tying him to Rome and Berlin.

The German press was recently warned against printing unfavorable articles by the Vienna Government in a communication issued by a branch of the official press service.

One of the vital points in the friendship pact concluded between Austria and Germany last July was the mutual agreement to avoid press polemics and attacks. Even before this agreement was signed a press truce had been arranged and observed. During recent weeks however this agreement has been violated with growing frequency by both sides.

As a protest, a number of leading German papers have sharply complained against the attitude of the Austrian press toward National Socialism and the Government here recently answered that protest by asserting that German papers had offended much more flagrantly than the Austrian press.

Recent Shift

Authoritative organs of the Vienna press have recently announced that Austria would change her foreign policy by trying to establish friendlier relations with England and with the French system of alliances, especially with Czechoslovakia.

The unfriendly articles of Premier Mussolini's editor, Virginio Gayda, toward Austria have shaken the attachment of the Schuschnigg Government to Rome and in a still greater degree to the Berlin-Vienna friendship agreement.

Chancellor Schuschnigg concluded that agreement largely as a favor to Premier Mussolini and now that he would appear to be neglecting Austria, the regime here is not inclined to keep on being "good" to Adolf Hitler for Premier Mussolini's sake. In fact the Austrian Government thinks it will be easier to find favor in Western capitals by showing a critical attitude toward Berlin. For several months Vienna has been soft-pedaling hostilities toward Berlin to please Rome; now it may loud-pedal to please Paris and Prague.

Italy's hold over Austria: Page 2.

Strike Mediation Machinery: More Impartial Set-Up and Better Organization Sought

Conciliation Offers Difficult Task as Either Side May Reject Government Aid—Industry Views Service as Leaning to Labor Side

More mediation and less strike tension marked the end of the week in nearly all of the industrial centers where there have been labor troubles. While there was still picketing at the General Motors plant in Oshawa, Ontario, there was promise of successful settlement negotiations. No major strikes in the automotive industry in the United States were reported today.

In New York it was announced that there would be no strike pending negotiations with the Viscose Company, one of the largest textile concerns.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 10—The federal apparatus for settling strikes, which has been operating for many years with substantial success, can be developed into a still better peacemaker by improvement of its organization and through being made so impartial as to appeal equally to employer as well as to labor union, it is pointed out among labor authorities familiar with the Conciliation Service.

While such changes would not eliminate the possibility of great strikes, as Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, made clear, the renovations would help to cope with industrial strife in the big area where mediation is now rejected by industry and labor.

The corps of conciliators of the United States Department of Labor is now limited to some 40 workers. If there be a potential clientele of 20,000,000 workers, each mediator has a share of half a million.

If either the employer or the labor union does not want him around, the conciliator is so informed very plainly.

Task of Persuasion

Mediating strikes on behalf of the Federal Government is a task of persuasion. Conciliators cannot force, they can only invite the composition of strikes. Acceptance of their advice, by employer or by labor, is entirely voluntary.

The biggest end of the work, it is frequently said, is to get the two sides together in conference. Sometimes when that much is achieved, the conciliators do not have to do any more, because the employer and his workers find it possible to do all the rest. More often the conciliators sit in and help with their counsel.

Exerting themselves quietly and in the background, the conciliators do not win much attention, and their field is scantly understood by the public. It is not often that their labors come to the national eye as in the big strike in General Motors Corporation this year when the assistance of the Conciliation Service was heralded and applauded.

Strengthening Machine

How the Federal Government's peace efforts can be strengthened is suggested by one of the country's best labor experts, who is himself

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Duce Reorganizes Empire Uniting Libya With Italy

ROME, April 10 (AP)—A complete reorganization of Italy's new empire was decreed by the Cabinet today when it created a "ministry of Italian Africa."

The ministers, presided over by Premier Mussolini, created four provinces in the African colony of Libya—namely, Tripoli, Masurata, Bengasi and Derna—adding them to the 94 provinces of Italy proper.

Native Libyans were admitted to the Government as mayors of minor municipalities.

Gov. Gen. Italo Balbo of Libya was made commander-in-chief of Italy's armed forces in North Africa.

The ministers conferred amnesty on Libyans who had rebelled against the Colonial Government and fled abroad, provided they had returned to Libya. In this connection, the Cabinet also ordered return of confiscated goods.

In raising Marshal Balbo, present Governor of Libya, to the head of the armed forces in North Africa, the Cabinet also decreed establishment of an army and navy command in the territory.

"The territorial reorganization of Libya should be proportionate to the degree of civil progress it reached under the Fascist Government and to the function it exercises in the Mediterranean basin," the Cabinet declared.

The Duce, speaking at Tripoli, March 18, during an inspection tour, told his Moslem supporters that "A new epoch is beginning in the history of Libya."

He promised that his country would, within a short time, show by its laws "how much Italy is interested in improving your destiny."

Map of the new Italian Empire: Page 2.

'Turn Off Steam, Put on Clothes' Is Textile Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—If Americans would use less steam heat and wear more clothes, the troubles of the textile industry would be greatly reduced, Thomas Ashurst, secretary of the British Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturing Association, told the World Textile Conference here today.

Turning temporarily from the proposed 40-hour week to the need for increased consumption of textiles, the conference took up the subject of style and changing consumption habits.

Return to the "flowing" tablecloth and to linen towels and napkins which have been largely supplanted in many countries by paper substitutes was advocated by John D. Hendry, secretary of the Scottish Council, a workers' group.

Cold Homes in Japan

"Japan," said Kenji Takeuchi, Japanese employers' delegate, often has been criticized for its cold homes, but the Japanese make up for it by wearing more clothes. If other countries did likewise, he held, the problems of under-consumption in the textile industry would be solved.

Mr. Ashurst, speaking for British employers, charged Asiatic nations with "pirating" designs originated at great expense for the purpose of increasing consumption.

"After spending thousands of pounds in creating and producing new designs for the purpose of stimulating demand, British employers," he declared, "frequently find their designs pirated and produced in cheaper factories."

Belgian Backs Stand

He added, "I am sorry to say this is done largely in the eastern nations. Notwithstanding registry of the designs and normal legal protection, representations to the governments offending have not met with response."

Mr. Ashurst contended that it was useless to talk about "gentlemen's agreements" with Asiatic nations when it is "already impossible to assert legal rights."

Mr. Ashurst's charges were backed by Alphonse Segier, Belgian workers' delegate.

Jean Gillier, French employers' delegate, held that the effect of style on changes in consumption is negligible.

A limited period of protection for designs was favored by Godfrey Block of New York, United States workers' adviser, who said that a long period of monopoly would hinder production.

Committee Proposed

Establishment of an international cotton committee, composed of representatives of cotton growers and manufacturers from the principal cotton nations, to regulate sales and stabilize prices of raw cotton, was proposed to the conference by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Indian Government delegate.

He also urged that manufacturers work out some plan of pooling resources in purchasing cotton so as to guarantee an adequate price to the grower.

Citing experience in India, Sir Firoz showed that purchases of merchandise were largest where raw cotton was bringing the best prices.

Chicago Finds Relief Costs Fail to Drop With Job Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 10—A paradox of recovery—only slightly reduced relief rolls in the face of increasing numbers of jobs—is being studied here as the Chicago relief commission embarks upon its annual survey of relief cases, now numbering about 85,000.

What appears contradictory is that Illinois, despite evidences of rising employment, still finds one inhabitant in every seven receiving public aid. In March, 1933, when unemployment was at its peak, the proportion was not much different. Then, according to estimates, the ratio was one to about six and one half.

The paradox is not peculiar to Chicago nor to Illinois, according to reports, but the situation here is deemed worthy of study because Chicago's problems are those of any highly-industrialized area. Local relief authorities are convinced there are reasonable explanations of the situation, but they are, nevertheless, requiring all persons now on relief to re-qualify by affidavit.

It is not expected to make any great reduction in the annual relief load, however.

What is the explanation? The major factor is the large number of unemployed persons in the city who never have been on relief rolls, the commission declares. Some authorities estimate this group as comprising 50 per cent of all the unemployed persons in the city. When jobs open up, persons who have managed to subsist on savings or aid from their families are usually the first to get them. They are usually the most persistent, and employers believe them to be best fitted for jobs.

Another factor is the presence of the so-called unemployables, who stay on the public aid books in good times and bad. In this group are the aged, the blind, mothers with small children, the handicapped. Pensions and special employment are being arranged for them, or have been arranged, but as far as statistics go, these people still appear as recipients of public aid. From 52 to 55 per cent of the relief load is estimated as made up of this group.

The public apparently does not realize there is considerable turnover in relief lists. In February, for example, a winter month when there was no unusual seasonal climb in employment, 5711 cases were dropped because families were able to support themselves. But more than that number of new cases were taken on during the same month.

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Planned State Urged in Report To Methodists

Says 'Social Necessities' Should Be Owned by People Themselves

C. I. O. Aid Balked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., April 10—A "planned economy," with public ownership of "socially necessary resources," is urged in a report by the Methodist Social Service Commission which is before the Newark Annual Conference of that denomination today.

The report, which closely follows the "liberal" thought of the commission, was placed before the conference with a request that it be merely "received"—not "adopted"—thus avoiding what was expected generally by delegates to the meeting yesterday as a "heated debate." In agreeing to "receive" the report, the conference also spiked what otherwise would have been a move to place it on record back of the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

Backs Co-operation

The commission, which is made up of 12 ministers and 12 laymen, goes strongly on record for the co-operative movement and denounces what it calls "the unlawful violation of civil rights" in New Jersey, especially in Hudson County, and declares that religious organizations in the Garden State "should come to the defense of civil rights before religion itself is denied these rights." It declares that the church is in danger of having to face a fascist movement.

While going on record in favor of the "reform' of capitalism, it voices the view that this would not solve the problem of capital-labor relations.

"The epidemic of strikes spreading throughout the country indicates that workers will no longer be the pawns of an acquisitive society and the victims of the industries they have helped to create," the report says. "Their future welfare depends upon their ability to organize. The Committee for Industrial Organization offers the great masses of workers an opportunity to secure better wages and working conditions through collective bargaining.

Right to Reorganize

"We have long recognized the right of both labor and capital to organize. Capital has made more extensive use of this right than labor. It is to be hoped that the workers will seize the present opportunity for more perfect industrial organization.

"In social ownership, production can be planned so that every worker may be offered a job and given a voice in management.

"We believe in the extension of public ownership to include all other socially necessary resources. We make this recommendation in the light of the failure of capitalism to overcome scarcity in a day of potential abundance."

Spending Habits of Nation Go Under New Deal Scrutiny

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—How do Americans spend their money? What would they be likely to buy if they had more?

President Roosevelt expects to have in hand shortly the answers to these questions, gleaned for a survey of the consumption habits of 300,000 "average" American families. The information will be valuable to him and his relief aides in planning their new drive to expand the so-called consumption industries as opposed to the durable industries.

Results of the study to date were given to the President today at a conference participated in by Dr. Charles E. Merriam of the National Resources Committee; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator; Gov. Marriner S. Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board; Isadore Lubin, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Dr. Beardsley Ruml of the National Resources Committee.

Wide Survey Made

Data gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cities and by the Bureau of Home Economics in rural areas is to be turned over to the national resources board for coordination. The completed report is expected to give a cross-section of the spending habits of the country at the present time. It is expected to act as a guide to industry in planning its production as well as to the Government in plotting future stabilizing measures.

The new study will be the first the national resources committee has tackled in the field of human resources. Heretofore it has confined itself to land, water and mineral resources.

The study is expected to give authoritative answers to such questions as these:

How much of different types of food must be produced if all the people of the country are to be well fed?

How much clothing and what types do consumers buy when they have as little as $250 a year to spend for all family needs, or as much as $2500 or $5000.

At what wage level does a family buy a vacuum cleaner or a washing machine?

How do expenditures of farm families differ from those of urban families?

How many families save money? How many go into debt?

Sources of Information

This comprehensive study of family living was begun with a WPA grant. The Department of Agriculture directed field work in 18 small cities, 132 villages and 13 farm areas in 63 counties and 22 states.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has supervised the canvassing in two metropolitan areas, six large cities, 16 middle-sized cities and 10 small cities. When put together by the National Resources Committee, the two are expected to give income and expenditure patterns for families living in communities of different degrees or urbanization and representing different occupational groups, different income levels and different family types.

Field work has been completed and statisticians are now at work tabulating and interpreting the filled-in questionnaires.

Ready in June

Dr. Merriam told the President yesterday that the full report will be ready in June. He emphasized the importance it will have in the formulation of Federal relief plans for the future.

After he heard the report, the President instructed the heads of all federal departments to aid the committee study by turning over to the resources committee any information they may have on the subject.

Much light is expected to be thrown on two questions important to future economic planning in the United States.

1. What kind of a national income would the country have to have for everybody to have enough to eat?

2. If all incomes were raised to certain levels what would people tend to buy more of than they do at present?

Democracies Mobilize for Peace; Leaders to Attend Arms Parley; Davis Pledges U.S. Co-operation

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Léon Blum — Premier of France
Anthony Eden — British Foreign Secretary
Norman H. Davis — U. S. Ambassador-at-Large

Prominent Statesmen Plan to Go to Geneva Arms Parley

France Backs Plan for Roosevelt to Take Initiative

Oslo Powers Act As Intermediaries

Britain Awaits Results of New Imperial Conference Before Taking Action

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Following a series of important private discussions during which U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis talked at length with M. Charles Spinasse, French Minister of Economy, and soon thereafter with British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, two developments have emerged today out of the exploratory efforts which have been notably stimulated here in the fields of possible economic and political appeasement since Mr. Davis' arrival.

First is the general agreement among the democratic group of nations to emphasize the continued existence of disarmament machinery by sending to the Geneva meeting of the steering committee of the Disarmament Conference May 6 a group of prominent statesmen. Mr. Eden expects to go for Britain. Premier Blum will attend for France if possible. If not he plans to send his Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos.

Oslo Powers Active

The Oslo Powers, which France hopes will act increasingly in the role of intermediary between the two general European groups, will be represented by Richard I. Sandler, Sweden's Foreign Minister, who is authorized to make certain proposals in the name of the group. Presumably this will involve the question of fuller exchange of information on armaments.

Mr. Davis is understood to have decided definitely to attend the meeting in view of this general desire to give it prominence.

The second is the disclosure that further efforts have been made the past week to persuade President Roosevelt through Mr. Davis to take the initiative in reviving the machinery for general European appeasement. Mr. Davis has been forced to make it quite clear again that President Roosevelt neither is able nor intends to take any initiative other than to assure his willingness to co-operate fully in any efforts to relieve trade from existing restrictions and to continue along the road to better monetary stability which was opened last fall by the tri-partite agreement.

No Early Developments

Official quarters make clear, and are borne out by all outside indications, that while the discussions are now progressing more constructively than for some time, nothing startling or dramatic can be expected in the near future. The British Imperial Conference, scheduled to follow the coronation, must be concluded before Britain is willing to consider any specific moves either in the field of an Anglo-American trade agreement, or any change of attitude in the general European situation.

At the same time it is strongly desired in British circles to thresh out problems with the United States now, so that the Imperial Conference decisions will not stand in the way of a subsequent Anglo-American agreement.

As to the Geneva meeting, its purpose is solely to keep before the public eye the fact that machinery for appeasement continues to exist.

Strain on Fascist States

Another important factor behind the scenes is the apparent conviction in France, and to some extent also in England, that the pressure of the British and French rearmament programs is putting a severe strain on the financial resources of Italy and Germany, which would begin to tell perhaps in three or four months. The tendency, therefore, is to hold off on any specific movement until this effect has begun to show.

Meantime the French are particularly anxious to keep the discussions alive here, presumably because of the impression it gives that the major democratic powers are at least in intimate contact with each other if nothing more.

These two factors have unquestionably blasted any hopes which may have attended the departure of Mr. Davis from Washington that early developments might be expected on his arrival here. The only concrete result so far has been a revival of widespread discussion on the subject of appeasement and the intensification of explorations in official circles.

M. Spinasse of France has been doing the same thing here during the past week as Mr. Davis. He is returning to Paris over the week-end, but will be here again next week.

The discussions will continue with the object to lay the ground-work

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Decline in Pound and Franc Helps Avert U. S. Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Flurries this week over the prospects of a change in the price of gold, which were set temporarily at rest by President Roosevelt's statement yesterday, have nevertheless had an important indirect effect. They were mainly responsible, it appears, for an appreciable lowering of the exchange value of the franc.

Should the pound also begin to slip in terms of the dollar, observers might suspect that the tripartite monetary agreement was at work, in effect correcting what is regarded as an under-valuation of the dollar by this decline in other currencies.

The purpose of a change in the price of gold or the valuation of the dollar is not technical, but important to all Americans. It is an essential means of checking inflation or excessive expansion. And that means more stable prices, which in turn means a fuller market basket for the housewife, better business conditions for the industrialist, and more healthy recovery all around.

There are three possible ways to exercise this currency check on inflation. One is by changing the official valuation of the dollar, as was done in January, 1934. That method, however, would require legislation.

Power to Devalue Dollar

The Gold Reserve Act of 1934, subsequently extended, authorizes the President to cut the gold content of the dollar to from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of its former content. But it sets the top limit of 60 per cent, above which he is not to elevate the dollar. Since the dollar is now only a small fraction below 60 per cent of its old value, the President could not correct an undervaluation adequately without seeking new legislation from Congress.

To go to Congress might open up again a politico-economic argument with the old inflationist group, unsettling world monetary conditions even further.

But the President can—as was rumored he would do this week—alter the price of gold. This is not so permanent nor perhaps so desirable a step as a precise change in valuation of the dollar, but it has a similar effect. However, the repeated denials of Mr. Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, are taken at their face value by observers here. They have concluded that the threat of runaway inflation, of over-booming recovery, has not yet reached the point—except in durable goods industries — where the Administration feels it desirous to take positive action.

Direct Effect on Dollar

The third method, of tacitly co-operating in declines of the franc and pound, is a generally quiet and long-range approach to the same goal. For the importance of the price of gold lies mainly in the field of international monetary exchanges. Therefore, a decline in the value of franc and pound in terms of dollars is the same thing as a boost in the direct valuation of the dollar.

The pound, over a period of months, has now declined several points. The franc only yesterday dropped away nine points, under conditions suggesting that the French Exchange Stabilization Committee was not opposing the decline. A permanent re-establishment of pound and franc on a lower level would have a direct retarding influence on United States over-expansion, in so far as world money markets enter into the broad economic picture.

As Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said in a recent article: "Lowering the price of gold, or a relative fall in other currencies, might offer a possible means of checking excessive expansion at home." It is interesting that Mr. Eccles referred specifically to the fall of other currencies as a means, in effect, of revaluing the dollar.

Rebels' Resistance Blocks Big Effort At Freeing Madrid

MADRID, April 10 (AP) — The second day of the government's major counter-offensive to break the insurgent grip in Madrid Province brought the fighting today at the very doors of the city.

While 3000 of Gen Francisco Franco's men were reported isolated in University City, the northwestern suburb, the Government opened an artillery and aerial attack on the whole array of siege lines.

Despite the fact that General Miaja's forces failed to complete their offensive yesterday, government spokesmen said they had dealt a serious blow to the besiegers by severing the 3000 insurgents in University City from the rest of General Franco's army by machine gun fire across a Manzanares river bridge.

A once placid lake in the Casa de Campo sector, across the river from University City, was the center of gunfire and exploding grenades.

Hundreds of lordly pines on the once green slopes, making an amphitheater about the lake, were blown out by their roots by artillery fire. Every house was an army fortification, its value depending upon the amount of surrounding hillside it dominated.

From Madrid to the east, watchers occasionally could see camouflaged tanks and armored cars darting through the trees.

Italy's Hold Over Austria: Weakened by British Arming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The British Government's extensive rearmament program has had a perceptible influence on the internal situation of Austria. Although it is in no way directed against the regime here, it has resulted in making Chancellor Schuschnigg's situation difficult.

The reason is that it has weakened Italy's position in Austria, and to an equal extent strengthened Germany's, thus clearing the way for National Socialist activity.

Ever since Adolf Hitler came to power, the main force protecting Austria from National Socialistic aggression has been Premier Mussolini of Italy. One well remembers how at the time of the National Socialist "putsch" in 1934 he sent his soldiers to the Brenner, ready to act immediately in case any intervention from Germany were attempted.

Helped Schuschnigg

That act helped the Austrian Government to put down the National Socialist uprising here. And for a long time thereafter Rome continued to back Chancellor Schuschnigg in his fight against the Austrian National Socialists.

But now in announcing Italy's opposition to a Hapsburg restoration, Virginio Gayda, editor of Rome's Giornale d'Italia and known as Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece, has declared that "Italy has more vital problems than those along the Brenner." The Austrian Government accordingly felt it had been "let down" and certain impulsive people in government circles said so. They have therefore started a drive for the formation of a Central Eurpoean bloc comprising the component parts of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The reason for the change in Premier Mussolini's policy is believed to come from Great Britain's armament plan. Italy feels menaced, it is said, and needs German support.

Italy's Isolation

As as matter of fact, Italy is isolated and can count on the help of no great power except Germany. To be sure, she has been isolated ever since her attack on Ethiopia, but it is due to Great Britain's new armaments that she now feels especially menaced.

Being weak, both economically and diplomatically, Italy must cling to her one friend and Germany's price, naturally, is "No Italian aggression in Austria." It goes without saying that Italy's support of the Hapsburg movement would be an offence to Herr Hitler. If Rome encouraged an anti-National Socialist movement here it would also jeopardize Italian-German friendship.

So Mussolini conforms. He agrees to stay out of Austria if Herr Hitler guarantees Austria's continued formal independence. Great Britain has forced Rome to choose between Berlin and Vienna, and it has chosen Berlin.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

both for the Geneva session and for the possible general move following the Imperial Conference. But developments are likely to be inconspicuous during the next three weeks.

France is however admittedly in the forefront of the latest effort to persuade President Roosevelt to take the leading step. The assumption in French quarters that the United States is still sufficiently uncommitted in European alignments to be able to make some move. However this view is not shared in American quarters.

President Roosevelt has said enough lately regarding the merits of democracy to make him scarcely beloved in Germany. Symptomatic have been several minor incidents here during the week. Efforts to bring together Mr. Davis and the Reich's Ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop, were not successful.

American representatives here definitely do not look upon themselves as a potential intermediary between European groups.

While the general situation is thus still in the formative stage, progress is being made in some special fields It is now predicted in informed quarters that Germany and Russia will sign special naval treaties with Britain within two or three weeks. Immediately thereafter both Britain and France will ratify the general naval treaty so far ratified only by the United States. Reports grow that the British Cabinet is increasingly interested in the prospect of a trade agreement with the United States. The President of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, is supposed to have changed his position. The question of Anglo-American naval parity is due for further consideration soon.

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
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South Australia Begins Task Of Library Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Two excellent examples have been given in one week of the value of the Carnegie Corporation's assistance in promoting education in South Australia.

In the first instance, a financial grant helped professors and lecturers from the New Zealand university colleges to attend the Australian Universities' conference for the first time. They made valuable contributions to the important discussions and their presence at the conference in Adelaide made it completely representative.

Two years ago, Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, visited Australia and with the chief librarian of the Public Library of Victoria, Ernest Pitt, carried out a comprehensive survey of Australian libraries. Their subsequent report drew attention to many weaknesses in the library system in this country and did much to arouse authorities to the need for reforms, but nothing was done.

Just when it seemed that the whole question was to be shelved, Reginald Rudall, M. P., asked the Government to investigate the position and Dr. A. Grenfell Price, a prominent educationist, was appointed a commissioner to undertake this task.

His report after four months' inquiries, has just been presented and it bears out much of what Mr. Munn and Mr. Pitt said in their report.

The Government, is giving serious consideration to Dr. Price's recommendations and it seems cetain that many of them will be adopted, bringing about a revolutionary change in the library system of this State.

Youth Finds Hobbies Blaze Trails to New Adventures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Youngsters who adopted hobbies a few years ago are becoming "near experts" in their chosen pastimes, and hobby clubs have multiplied in all parts of the country, it was learned at the exhibit and conference of the Central Council of Childhood Education here recently.

In model airplaning boys have gone far beyond the crude models of a few years ago and are designing intricate airplanes which will stay in the air as long as seven minutes.

Model Plane Exhibited

A model airplane which won a recent flying contest in Chicago was exhibited before the conference. Its iridescent wings, made of a new transparent film, glittered in many colors. The propellor had been cut from a block of wood and shaved down to the thinnest paper weighing five-thousandths of an ounce. The entire plane totaled about 28-1000 of an ounce in weight, a delegate told the conference.

"It is amazing how much practical knowledge these boys pick up," said Victor K. Brown, director of recreation for the Chicago Park District. "We find the same thing in all the parks.

"In this hobby field, accomplishment is not primarily the objective but rather a personal adventuring into new fields where there are no answers in the back of the book. It is an adventure into leisure occupations. Boys and girls learn to work things out for themselves, to invent, and pioneer along new paths."

Millions Enjoy Hobbies

As an example of the growth in hobby activities, Mr. Brown stated that last year in the Chicago parks there were approximately 400,000 persons following some hobby. This year the number has passed the million mark, including men and women. Hobbies include quilting, leather tooling, fabric decoration, pottery making, model boats, model yachts, model airplanes, kites, puppetry, weaving, painting, and about 50 other activities, Mr. Brown said.

Stamp collecting was discussed by Ralph Kimble who told how these clubs were growing in various parts of the country. In Oakland, Calif., for instance, there are 3500 stamp clubs, he said. But the growth of these organizations is larger in eastern cities

"Stamp collecting does not need to cost a boy anything," said Mr. Kimble. "He can collect many stamps without spending any money. The hobby teaches a boy observation, accuracy, neatness, cleanliness, color appreciation and other qualities. Any stamp collection can be a gallery of famous personages." There are at least 44 stamp magazines published in the United States, Mr. Kimble said. Counting magazines from other countries—England, France—there are about 70 different stamp magazines. The greatest need right now, said Mr. Kimble, is a readable, non-technical handbook with hints on collecting.

Nature Study

Dr. Hazel M. Schmoll, from the Field Museum of Natural History, told of hobby clubs interested in nature and commented on how nature is being observed and taught more from the standpoint of environment than from books. Nature study, which has been conducted among country school children in different parts of the country under direction of Cornell University is reaching some city folks, Dr. Schmoll said. Boys and girls, having no fields or pastures to visit, are sent to the big window of a grocery store to observe carrots, beets and spinach.

Amateur photography is growing to great proportions among persons interested in taking pictures and in experimenting with new kinds of subjects, according to R. J. Sallert. Taking a picture of goldfish, he said, always has puzzled young photographers. By slipping a glass partition into the tank of fish to keep a few confined to smaller quarters, permits the taking of a better photograph, Mr. Sallert said.

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King of Roumania Orders His Brother Stripped of Titles

BUCHAREST, Roumania, April 10 (AP)—King Carol ordered his brother, Nicholas, placed under house arrest today shortly after a royal court decree had stripped Prince Nicholas of all princely titles and privileges.

This action was taken to prevent the Prince from appearing in public with his commoner wife, the former Helen Dimitriscu, and their two-year-old son, whom he had refused to give up.

Prince Nicholas was to be formally relieved of his titles and rights as a member of the royal family tomorrow, when his house arrest is to cease.

The Crown Council read Nicholas out of the Hohenzollern royalty shortly after midnight with the terse announcement:

"His Royal Highness (Prince Nicholas) is no longer a member of the royal family."

Premier Tatarescu revealed that ever since 1931 efforts had been made to persuade Prince Nicholas to put aside his wife, but the Prince consistently refused.

Prince Nicholas and his mother, Queen Marie, were regents of Roumania during the period of Carol's exile, when Mihai, son of Carol and Princess Helen, was boy king under the regency.

Prince Nicholas eloped with the then Madame Deletuon Nov. 9, 1931, against King Carol's wishes. The Roumanion supreme court declared the marriage "non-existent" a month afterward.

Dr. Chinard Joins Princeton Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10—The appointment of five new professors to the faculty of Princeton University was announced by the board of trustees here yesterday. Prominent among them is Prof. Gilbert Chinard, of the University of California, as the first permanent holder of the endowed Meredith Howland Pyne memorial professorship in French literature.

The post has in the past been filled with temporary appointments, including among its incumbents Andre Maurois, author and critic; Prof. Paul Laumonier, of the University of Bordeaux; Prof. William Albert Nitze, of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Fernand Baldensperger, then of the University of Paris and now of Harvard.

Professor Chinard, a native of France, has been teaching in this country since 1907. He has written many works on cultural relations between France and America and also of American cultural and political history.

Also appointed to the faculty by the trustees were Dr. Andrew P. Ushenko, of the University of Michigan, as assistant professor of philosophy; William A. Ringler Jr., as instructor in English; Hunter Kellenberger, as instructor in modern languages, and Dr. Milton Grandison White, as instructor in physics.

Driving Put in Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 10 — "Driveology" has been added to the curriculum at the Matthew Whaley High School at Williamburg. Superintendent Rawls Byrd explained that the new course for juniors and seniors would include instruction in both theory and actual roadwork in driving automobiles. David S. Bartlett, manual arts teacher, was placed in charge of classroom instruction, while Sergeant H. B. Flippin, of the State police, was to aid in the drills on roads. Local dealers will lend cars to the school.

Italy Welds New Provinces in Empire

By a Staff Artist

Italian Empire

Libya Has Been Reorganized Into Four Provinces Named for the Towns Shown Above. Ethiopia Had Previously Been Divided Into Five Regional Governments

British Aid Profitable Farming By Collating World-Wide Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "Eat More Fruit Campaign" is keeping soil scientists busy.

It is giving them problems to solve, urging them to find out, for instance, how to make sour oranges sweet, or pears less susceptible to bruising.

So up and down the Empire these and other problems of the soil are being probed by agricultural science.

To assist in their solution, eight Imperial Agricultural Bureaus and two Institutes are maintained in Britain by the Commonwealth Governments for the sole purpose of keeping their research workers informed of the latest strides made by agricultural research throughout the world.

Mass of Data Systematized

At these bureaus, the mass of technical information that is now being released in a flood of printed matter in practically every country is systematically collected, abstracted and distributed for the benefit of the Commonwealth and of other countries.

Today, no other comparable international clearing house of information on soil science exists elsewhere. No matter how isolated geographically, the research worker can now keep in touch with the world's latest discoveries, its most advanced thinking.

The many publications of the bureaus are now in his laboratory, on his bench are his tools, his test tube.

In the United States, too, and on the Continent of Europe research workers rely more and more on these informative publications.

Wide Range Covered

Every imperial bureau is attached to a well-know research station. Thus the Imperial Bureau of Plant Breeding works with the Cambridge School of Agriculture. At Edinburgh University is the Imperial Bureau of Animal Breeding, at Rothamstead Experimental Station, Harpenden, the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science. Other bureaus cover horticulture, plantation crops, animal nutrition, pastures and forage crops.

The important work carried out by these bureaus may be realized when it is considered that more than 4000 pages of printed matter are published in the world in any one year in the single and somewhat limited domain of plant breeding alone.

Thus a specialist wishing to follow all that has been written about this particular branch of study would have to read 11 pages every day. And if he is conscientious, he will also want to keep in touch with all the other agricultural sciences, whose publications are literally legion.

In Numerous Languages

Then, to complicate matters further, there is the question of languages. Before the World War, the international physical world confined itself to a few well-known languages. Today, nationalism has invaded even agricultural science.

Work of international importance appears regularly in Russian, Finnish, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. Publications in these lesser known tongues are reproduced by the bureau in their "Abstracts" in great detail.

Situated as they are at the center of research, the different bureaus are able to follow at first hand the latest results of research, both in the laboratory and in the experimental field. This permanent contact is recognized to be of great value, particularly in replying to the many inquiries which reach them from all parts of the world.

Open Field for Questions

Here, for instance, are some typical questions received by the Imperial Bureau on Animal Nutrition. Canadian agricultural officials want a detailed analysis of certain proprietary feeding stuffs for pigs. The authorities of British Somaliland are experimenting with a mineral food mixture compounded by the bureau—for camels.

Australia wants advice on sprouting maize for fodder. Down in West Africa, Sierre Leone seeks information on the composition of rice, Iraq on the vitamin content of dates, Jamaica on the nutritive value of fish, and the Sudan on the possibilities of cotton seed as a human and cattle food.

In the plant world, Canada hears of new sweet lupins produced by Russian and German breeders. Immediately, it applies to the Imperial Bureau of Plant Breeding for latest details.

A marvelous new potato, discovered in South America first by Russia and then by German and Swedish expeditions, causes a stir in all potato-growing countries of the Empire. At India's request, the bureau succeeds in obtaining a small quantity from a German institute which, ofter careful multiplication at the University Farm, is distributed all over the Empire.

Information Prevents Waste

Here is another practical example. A sugar grower in Mauritius is about to embark upon a long and costly experiment, when he discovers from one of the bureau publications that another grower in Java had already carried out the experiment, the results of which are given in full.

The time and money saved in this case alone has probably paid Maritius' contribution to the upkeep of the bureaus for the next five years.

The annual total cost of the eight bureaus to the Commonwealth Governments is close on £28,000, contributed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India, Southern Rhodesia and the Colonial Empire. Last year the publications of the bureaus sold to the tune or £2500.

The recent British Commonwealth's Scientific Conference laid stress on the continually expanding field of physical research, and therefore on the absolute necessity of keeping the research worker right up to date.

It was recalled, for instance, how the solution of the gas storage of fruit in the United Kingdom enabled the pastoralists of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to transport their chilled beef to Britain.

Improvements in Marketing

The fruit growers, too, found that English pears responded well to gas storage, retained their flavor and appearance even after long periods of storage. Further, the fruit took longer to ripen than either the cold stored or freshly gathered fruit—an important gain in marketing.

So successful has been the past eight years' work of dissemination by the bureaus that the Scientific Conference decided to set up two new centers of information—on dairy science and forestry.

The new Imperial Dairy Bureau will probably be attached to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, at Shinfield, near Reading.

The existing literature on milk and its by-products is both extensive and scattered, and the dairying industry will now be regularly supplied with extracted information from some 140 journals, besides innumerable technical reviews.

The proposed Imperial Forestry Bureau is likely to be attached to the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford. The bureau will also co-operate with the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In addition, through the Empire Forestry Association it will keep in touch with the work of more than 1200 forest offices. The new bureau will cover the world's literature on forest policy, tree cultivation, management, protection and utilization.

'Negro Mayor's Council' Formed in San Antonio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—Organization of a "Negro Mayor's Council" to represent San Antonio's Negro population of 21,000 in civic affairs has been announced. Its purpose, generally, is to make better citizens of the Negroes and, specifically, to work for slum clearance, more recreational facilities, improved streets and sanitation and increased employment among them.

O. E. Fitzgerald was elected "Mayor," and he in turn appointed a complete roster of "officials," designated as "street, park, fire, and police commissioners," "city attorney," "fire chief," and the like. Although these men and women have no official status, they will intercede with the City Council on behalf of the Negroes in any civic matter of importance to them. The announcement here said the plan is being followed by Negroes in two or three other southern cities.

Vocational Needs Of India Searched By School Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—The Government of India is taking steps to introduce vocational training in an effort to wipe out the reproach that the educational system is "making learned beggars of Indians."

The criticism quoted was made by Sir Tel Bahadur Sapru, Liberal politician, who, as chairman of the United Provinces Unemployment Committee has investigated conditions among the educated classes and found that hte type of education given by Indian universities is often a liability rather than an asset in finding work.

Two educational specialists have been brought by the Government of India from England to study the present facilities for vocational training and to recommend their improvement. One is Albert Abbott, formerly chief inspector of technical schools in England, and the other is S. H. Wood, director of intelligence of the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health.

Limited Range of Subjects

The university dominates the entire system of education, the primary and secondary schools being regarded as feeders and not as institutions with definite aims of their own. The universities and consequently the schools, have a limited range of subjects, and the graduates as well as those who fall by the wayside from examination to higher examination, leave school and college unfit for any specialized calling except that of general clerk in a Government office, it is claimed.

Until lately, public apathy in the matter of vocational education has been excused on the ground that educated Indians have no inclination for manual labor. This is provedly not true.

For example, the sugar industry, which has sprung up since 1932 as a result of protection, is almost entirely manned by Indians for the most part trained abroad in the technical processes of the industry. But for lack of suitable technical institutions there are thousands of men who are driven to the arts colleges to gain useless knowledge or to qualify for the greatly overcrowded legal profession, and in either case to increase the number of the unemployed.

Printing Trade Backward

Marine engineering is a subject for which no adequate training is available at all in India and hitherto Indians have gone to England with state scholarships for training. Printing is another industry for which no adequate training can be had anywhere in India. Indian printing is extremely backward for just this reason.

India is a country which cannot employ large Government staffs or support overcrowded professions. The smaller trades do need trained, educated men, and it is to the supply of such that the educational specialists now in India are giving their attention.

In particular Indian agriculture, which is extremely backward, needs educated men to follow it as a vocation. One proposal is to establish schools in the countryside with agriculture as a main subject of training, so that the children may learn something useful and not come to despise their ancestral calling, as they frequently do at present.

'Grand Slams' Bow To Aviation Lingo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Not "grand slams" but "forced landings." Not a "hand of high trumps" but "high ceilings." Tongues which were wont to glibly repeat bridge terms, now reel off aviation lingo at a great rate.

For Akron's women, always more or less air-minded, now have to be able to keep up with the boys who haunt the airports to whom this lingo is everyday language.

Possibly the only woman's group in the country to sponsor boys' activities in the aeronautical field, the Akron Women's Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association was on hand at the annual meeting of the boys' group recently—a gala affair in a large auditorium. The boys are all members of the Junior N. A. A.

On display was a glittering array of trophies and cups, gifts for the most part from members of the women's group and from the four large tire companies here. Seated on the platform were an early mail pilot, who now flies a ship for one of Akron's tire companies, an airport manager, and a woman who conceived the idea of women sponsoring the boys' aviation work. She is Mrs. W. W. Milar, president of the Women's Chapter, one of the first and the largest women's chapter of the National Aeronautical Association in the country.

The pilot, Clarence Bell, told the boys stories of his early exploits and the difficulties of flying in the pioneer years. The airport manager, B. E. Fulton, presided and Mrs. Milar presented the trophies to the boys. Included in the group were two world's record-breakers. Bernarr Anderson and Richard Bodle, whose tiny craft outdid all others at a meet at Akron airport last summer. Anthony Kazlokas received three cups for his model building.

Buses Gain in U. S.; Trolleys Still in Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although street cars still outnumber buses in the United States, they're losing ground steadily to the newer mode of transportation. Last year all-bus cities in the 10,000 or more population group increased from 393 to 434, according to the American Municipal Association here.

This means that cities are deriving considerable revenue from buses, says the association, after making a sampling survey of 27 of them. It also gives rise to problems attendant upon bus regulation, the association adds. There are 19,000 buses operating in 982 cities at present, according to urban transit analysts.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

mean as much as it appears to. But perhaps the papers out here have put an erroneous interpretation on Mr. Lewis's actual attitude. . . ."

¶ **There remains** Henry Ford. "Labor union organizations," he was quoted by the Associated Press, "are the worst things that ever struck this earth, because they take away a man's independence. . . . When this strike mess is over, we'll demonstrate some. . . . wages, production and competition such as never seen before."

¶ **Lewis tersely commented:** "I have no doubt that Mr. Ford will change his mind."

¶ **Another Supreme Court** week and no Wagner Act decision.

¶ **Mexico's President Cardenas,** empowered by the Congress to act by executive decree, announced he would ban the sale of alcoholic beverages during three days of the week in Mexico, and would declare complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in the Indian regions.

¶ **The Spanish military** situation Wednesday night was as follows: General Franco's extreme left was driving hard, with diminishing success, near Bilbao. His middle left was reported mobilizing for another attack north of Guadalajara, in an effort to redeem the Italian defeat there. His right, despite the mustering of all possible strength, was giving way before continuous and powerful Loyalist advances on Cordoba. There was every reason for a maximum of troops to have been drawn away from the Franco center, at Madrid. So at 4 a. m. Thursday, the Loyalists at Madrid struck. Not enough advances were made to constitute success, but the opening of the push was favorable and the Insurgents in the University City salient were reported cut off.

¶ **The usual heat** of recrimination between Germany and Russia was strangely dissipated this week. And immediately, correspondents rushed into print with a so-called dope story which had been shaping up for weeks. Germany and Russia, they said, may be on the brink of materially improved relations. Reasons are bluntly military. An alliance between the two was a major axis of pre-Hitler Europe. Both general staffs are reported to want that alliance back.

¶ **Göring, the story goes,** has steadily exerted pressure in this direction, and Voroshiloff likewise. Both are increasing in power in their countries. Suppose Hitler were to rule that Russia had ceased to be Communist and had become nationalist, the correspondents speculated. The way to reconciliation might be opened. There is nothing concrete, but . . .

A Window on the West

By Pacificus

The remarkable recovery, in the last year or so, of the real estate business throughout the West, and for that matter throughout the United States, has been commented upon in this column. There has just come to light an interesting index to this increased activity. Records of real estate transactions are not the only indication of the state of the realty business; another meter by which to measure it is the number of persons engaged in it.

In California this year there has already been an increase of some 15 per cent in the number of licenses issued to real estate men, as compared with the total for the entire year 1936. No less than 35,775 have been issued to brokers, 8712 to regular salesmen, 11,780 to temporary salesmen and 779 to officers and members of corporations. The figures are supplied by the State Real Estate Department.

It is estimated that at the present rate of increase, no less than 40,000 persons will be licensed to deal in real estate before the year is out, which will be an increase of 25 per cent over last year.

In number of new licenses issued, Los Angeles leads by a considerable margin, but there are notable increases also in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, San Diego, Long Beach, Glendale and Pasadena. With lots of new people coming into the realty business, hardly anybody seems to be getting out of it, for 92 per cent of the brokers' licenses issued last year had been renewed by Feb. 28 this year. In order to check a rush of unqualified persons into the business, an examination has to be passed before a license is granted.

* * *

Women and Public Affairs

It is often said that woman suffrage has been a disappointment to its advocates because women do not vote in the numbers that had been hoped for. However this may be, there is abundant evidence that women are taking an increasing interest in public affairs and probably giving more thought to abstract questions of good government than men.

In fact, there are probably more women than men in most sections of the country who specifically set aside an hour or so a week for instruction in current events, and for keeping abreast of the principal trends of thought of the day. In most of the current events courses being offered from public platforms, the majority of the audiences consist of women.

More than that, some of the best lecturers are women. In southern California there is at least one woman lecturer on current events, books and plays who appears before more than 30 important groups each month. About 20 other women in that area are giving lectures along similar lines, and altogether they must address some 200 organizations a month. Their audiences often run into hundreds, and are composed not only of leaders in social life, but of the most keenly alert elements in each community, intellectually and spiritually. Although many of the audiences are large, numbers are not the surest index to the influence exerted by these meetings. Some smaller groups consisting of women occupying positions of leadership can wield a power entirely out of proportion to their numbers, since each of them by her conversation can inform and guide not only the members of her own household, but also a wide circle of acquaintances. This development is giving to democracy a broader base than it has ever had before, and undoubtedly strengthening the foundations of sound government. As instruments for the maintenance of world peace, these women's forums have few equals.

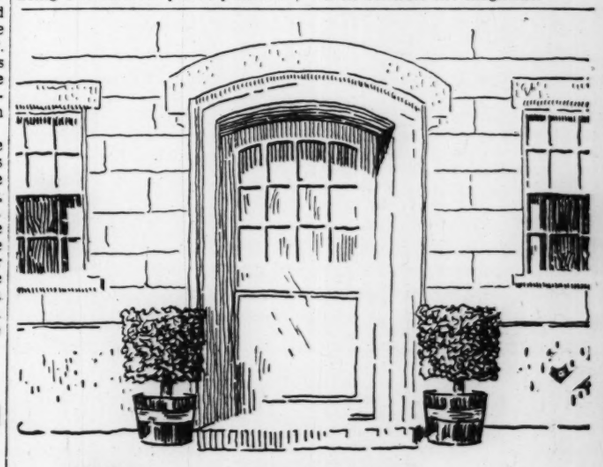
Publisher Hits Policy Of His Own Magazine

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A publisher wrote to the editors of his own magazine to express disagreement with their support of President Roosevelt's court proposal, and the editors published his views as an open letter from their boss.

Maurice Wertheim, recording his "personal dissent," asserted in the issue of "The Nation" published yesterday that the American people were being asked to surrender their right to pass upon a fundamental change.

He termed the proposal "a clear, bald attempt to grasp power." Further, said his letter, "The Nation" should assert the people's right to review such a change if the magazine remained true to its liberal traditions.

Mr. Wertheim, head of the international banking firm of Wertheim & Co., bought "The Nation" two years ago and is a director of The Nation Fund, Inc., a foundation which controls the magazine.



Home-seeking days are here

If you are one of those who desire a furnished apartment, an unfurnished apartment, a single room, or a whole house, turn to the Classified advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor, where you may find just the thing that will meet your need.

Brass Plate Set Up by Drake In 1579 on Taking Possession Of California Is Discovered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10—The brass plate which Francis Drake (later Sir Francis) on his voyage around the world 358 years ago set up on a post on the shore of California, and which has been missing ever since, has at last been found.

It provides concrete proof that Drake took possession of California in the name of Queen Elizabeth in the summer of 1579, and appears to indicate, from the fact that it was found only a few miles from San Quentin, on San Francisco Bay, that the great English navigator's ship, the Golden Hinde, was the first vessel to enter San Francisco Bay, and not, as reputable historians have believed, the Spanish ship San Carlos, which did not sail through the Golden Gate until two centuries later, in 1775.

Authenticity of the plate is vouched for by Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, chairman of the department of history in the University of California, director of the Bancroft library and one of the foremost authorities on the history of California and the Southwest. The plate has been acquired by members of the California Historical Society and presented to the University of California.

Finder of this plate, which is hailed as the most interesting and significant relic in California history, was Beryle Shinn, who one Sunday last summer was on a pleasure drive in Marin County, north of San Francisco. It was his first visit to that section. As he drove south from San Rafael on the road leading to Greenbrae, he had a puncture.

Hidden Under a Rock

It was a nice day, and a pleasant spot, so Mr. Shinn took his time about repairing the puncture. He decided this was as good a place as any other to eat a picnic lunch in, so he and his companions climbed the cliff beside the road.

Before they were ready to move on, they amused themselves by rolling some rocks down a hill. One of the rocks Mr. Shinn picked up partly covered a small piece of metal. He thought it was iron, and the sort of thing that might be used to patch a hole in the inside of his car, so he picked it up and took it with him.

Mr. Shinn never thought of the piece of metal again for about a month. Then, one day, he decided to repair his car. He got the metal plate he had found and went to work, but the plate seemed to have some inscription on it. Taking it into the house, he scrubbed it with soap and a brush. He could make out some words. He showed it to some of his friends, and one of them thought he could decipher the word "Drake." Then Mr. Shinn got in touch with Professor Bolton.

When Mr. Shinn described the plate over the telephone to Professor Bolton, the learned scholar knew at once that it was either a hoax or something extremely important. He hastened to decipher the plate and to apply to it every test which his wide historical learning made possible. After due consideration, he was willing to stake his reputation on its authenticity.

Mr. Shinn, when he learned the importance of what he had discovered, made no effort to derive profit from his rich find. He would not sell, but he was willing to give, the plate to the University of California. Professor Bolton at once got in touch with leading members of the California Historical Society, who revisited with Mr. Shinn the scene of his discovery and raised a fund from which a reward was paid to Mr. Shinn and arrangements begun to insure the proper guardianship of the relic. It is to be on display at the University of California in Berkeley, and in such other places as the Regents of the university may choose to display it. If further investigation reveals that the plate was actually found on the very spot where Francis Drake set it up, a memorial will be erected on the site.

The land where the find was made belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and the Archbishop of San Francisco has given a formal release of the plate and offered his co-operation in providing a suitable memorial of the event.

The plate is of solid brass, about five inches wide by eight inches long and an eighth of an inch thick. When found, it gave evidence of years of exposure and at least partial burial, but now that it has been cleared, it is reasonably legible, all things considered.

What Drake Recorded

The text of the inscription is as follows:

Bee it known vnto all men by
these presents ivne 17 1579
By the grace of God and in the name of Herr Maiesty Qveen Elizabeth of England and herr svccessors forever I take possession of this kingdome whose King and people freely resigne their right and title in the whole land vnto Herr Maiesties keepeing now named by me an to bee knowne vnto all men as Nova Albion
Francis Drake

At the lower right-hand corner of the plate is a hole for a silver sixpence, as related in an early chronicle. Investigation shows that a sixpence of Queen Elizabeth's day fits the hole perfectly.

Professor Bolton has incorporated his research on the plate into a paper which he read before the California Historical Society at a luncheon at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, on April 6. It presents a convincing mass of argument in favor of the relic's authenticity.

Professor Bolton feels that the plate bears out perfectly the record of Drake's activities in this vicinity as narrated in the most complete chronicle of his voyage, entitled, "The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake," which was based on the notes of Francis Fletcher, chaplain aboard the Golden Hinde, and published in 1628 in London.

Thinks Injustice Done

Although Drake once condemned Fletcher as "Ye falsest knave that liveth," Professor Bolton feels that he did the clergyman a gross injustice, for the inscription on the newly found plate tallies most closely with Fletcher's description of events on the California shore in that distant summer when Drake was reconditioning his ship preparatory to continuing his circuit of the globe.

Drake anchored in a "convenient and fit harborough" on the California coast on June 17, 1579 (Old Style Calendar). He had arrived there with his little ship heavily loaded with loot from successive captures of Spanish ships and looting of Spanish towns on the way north from the Straits of Magellan. Before starting across the broad Pacific he sought to make necessary repairs.

Recent historians have assumed that he did this in one of two bays on the Pacific shore some miles north of the Golden Gate, namely what is now called Drake's Bay, or Bodega Bay. But the finding of the plate on the shore of San Francisco Bay seems to indicate that he may have come through the Golden Gate.

The spot where the plate was found is about 25 miles in an air line from Drake's Bay, and 40 miles from Bodega Bay; it is beside the calm inland waters of San Francisco's sheltered bay, and not on the comparatively exposed shore where the Pacific breakers roll in. It is a more suitable place for reconditioning a ship.

May Clear Up Mystery

If the finding of the plate means that Drake actually entered San Francisco Bay, then a great mystery for the historians has been solved. For years they have been wondering how Drake could have missed the entrance into this great body of water, and why no record of a ship passing through the Golden Gate is to be found until two centuries later.

Of course, the plate may not have been found where Drake left it. It may have been carried from its original location by the Indians. A careful combing of the ground is being carried out to discover whether any nails are to be found, of any remnant of the "firme post" or "fair greate poste" to which the chroniclers say Drake affixed the "plate of brasse." Somebody might even find the missing sixpence.

The plate is apparently made of brass such as was commonly used for deck fittings on Elizabethan ships. It is of a form such as might have been cut out of the brass track of a gun-carriage. The square notches at the top and bottom are significant, for they seem well suited for nailing the plate to a post. Sixteenth century nails and spikes were customarily hand wrought and were square.

Other Things Cleared Up

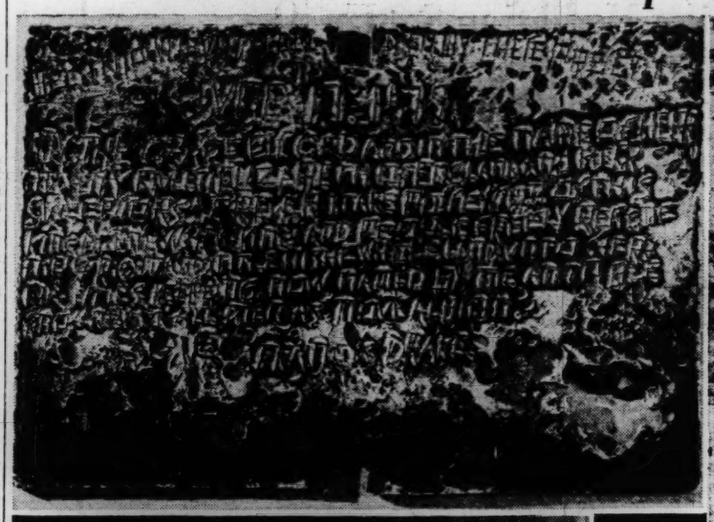
In support of the assumption that the plate was found in its original position, it is pointed out that a Hondius broadside map purporting to depict the scene of Drake's landing can be made to fit this locale on San Francisco Bay with less torture than has been applied to it in trying to make it fit other localities where Drake is supposed to have anchored.

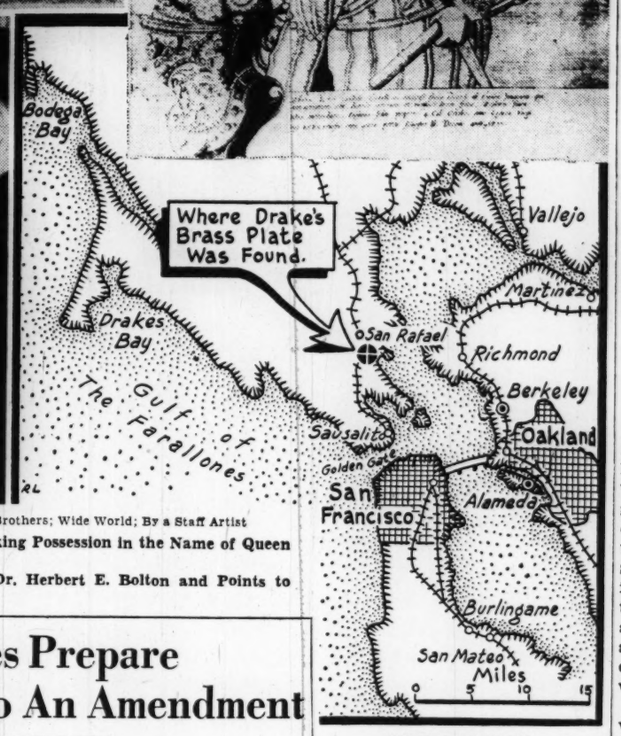
An article by Douglas S. Watson, published by the California Historical Society, concludes as follows:

"Drake's position in the history of America today rests upon a firm foundation, and now that we have the evidence to support it, he can truly be regarded as the first English-speaking settler in the Western Hemisphere. His occupation of a portion of California, though temporary, antedates the Roanoke settlement of Sir Walter Raleigh by six years.

"Raleigh's occupation was likewise of an ephemeral nature, for the year after it was started the colonists returned to England, and the man who undertook their repatriation and saw them safely back to the homeland was Drake, then Sir Francis, his knighthood being a part of the reward Queen Elizabeth bestowed upon him for his many daring exploits, including his discovery and occupation of New Albion."

Punctured Tire Clears Up California Mystery





© 1937 by California Historical Society; From "Sir Francis Drake," © 1927 by Harper & Brothers; Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Top—Brass Plate Set Up in California by Francis Drake in 1579 on Taking Possession in the Name of Queen Elizabeth of England

Bottom—Beryle Shinn (Right), Discoverer of the Plate, Shows It to Dr. Herbert E. Bolton and Points to Where He Found It

Sir Francis Drake
Map of Section

Warning Against Crisis Leading To Dictator Is Voiced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Recalling that popular government was less than 200 years old and "still on trial," Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, warned against a crisis in democracy in the United States which could lead to dictatorship when he addressed a group of Princeton alumni at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night in connection with a program to raise an endowment fund of $7,750,000 for the university.

Dr. Dodds held that the future of American liberty depended upon the skill with which the nation met the ultimate choice between despotism and democracy.

"It is no secret that the dominant political drift of the world today is towards statism," he declared. "We are told by various schools of reformers to unload our troubles in the lap of Mother Government and everything will be all right in return for a promise of the millennium that exacts eternal servitude to the State.

"The disquieting fact today is that millions of common people have been made to believe that by surrendering they can enjoy heaven on earth. They have forgotten what dictatorship means."

Dr. Dodds emphasized he was not minimizing the part which government had to play in the social system, but indicated that the issue was rather of how great a role government should have.

"Shall government be merely the great adjuster of conflicting interests under popular control—a task of vast proportions imperfectly performed as yet—or shall it become an omnipotent great white father to whom we shall look for food and clothing and who will tell us when to work and when to play?" he asked.

"We may ponder whether democracy is at best a temporary deviation from the normal, an interlude between eras of autocracy, a vain ideal. Does it demand more of human nature than human nature is able to carry? Are human beings happiest in the long run under a great white father, which, being interpreted, means despotism?

"If the answer is yes, then democracy is a disease, an aberration, to be cured as quickly as possible. In the past the genius of America has refused to accept such diagnosis. Our creed has been that democracy is not only possible, but desirable—the only form of government of self-respecting people."

During the meeting, it was announced by Edward D. Duffield, chairman of the Princeton University board of trustees, that $1,026,648 had been raised toward the endowment program, intended to erect and endow a new library, school for public and international affairs and provide additional scholarships.

Court Plan Foes Prepare To Agree to An Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—At the end of three weeks' testimony by opponents of President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan, the chief development is the emergence of an alternative proposal—a proposal which practically all, liberal and conservative alike—are prepared to accept.

This, in brief, is to substitute a constitutional amendment for the program offered by Mr. Roosevelt.

Whether for reasons of strategy or because they represent the prevailing views in the United States, the major weight of evidence in the past three weeks against the plan has come from progressives and liberals who quarrel not so much with the Roosevelt objectives as with the Roosevelt procedure. Witnesses like Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, Dean Henry M. Bates of the University of Michigan Law School, Prof. Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School, and the like, who by no possible stretch could be accused of radicalism, have deplored some of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. But they have uniformly condemned the President's proposed method for correcting the situation.

Most of them, directly or indirectly, have mentioned the parallel with European dictatorships. And from their testimony a sort of agreement has grown up, impressive to spectators who hear the same refrain repeated day after day from the leaders of America's legal teaching profession and constitutional lawyers, that a practical alternative to the court-"packing" route exists. This is by amendment.

Attitude of Proponents

Even some of the witnesses summoned by defenders of the President's court plan took much the same attitude. Indeed in many instances their approach was very similar. Most of the opponents of the President's plan heard by the committee for example, would have subscribed to the warning of William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute, a "pro-Roosevelt" witness that some Supreme Court action needs to be taken "for to do nothing is to invite radical and regrettable action."

The attack on the President's plan becomes all the stronger when it is made by men who sincerely believe that a real grievance exists, but who nevertheless condemn the short-cut method proposed by the White House and the Department of Justice.

One argument against the amendment route is that it would take a long time. To answer this an ingenious proposal has been made by opponents of the President's plan which seems to have considerable legal backing. This is that the state convention system of amendment be utilized in a new form. Only one constitutional amendment has ever utilized the state convention method provided by the Constitution, the amendment repealing the Eighteenth.

From the mechanical point of view it was so successful that it is likely to replace the state legislative system of amendment altogether. A speeding-up process upon this machinery has now been proposed in the committee hearings.

Show Swift Procedure

Congress, it is argued, could present an amendment to the states and set a date for a ratification-referendum to be carried through in all 48 of them by elections to the state conventions, the cost to be defrayed by the Federal Government. Thus, [illegible] will of the electorate could be determined swiftly and finally, by a given day and an amendment quickly effected if the people approved. This modification of the amendment machinery has the legal weight behind it of Dean Smith of the Columbia University law school.

There has also appeared in three weeks' opposition testimony a crystallization of sentiment on the form which a proposed amendment might take.

There seems to be practically unanimous opposition to increasing the size of the court from its present membership of nine. This comes from the liberal and conservative wings alike, from Oswald Garrison Villard to Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

Indeed even advocates of the President's plan do not generally now believe the full increase to 15 is likely to be accepted. A two-judge increase, if anything, is considered more likely.

On the other hand there is wide feeling that a rejuvenation of the court, if provided by an orderly constitutional amendment, might be wise and effective.

Where Difference Lies

There is all the difference in the world, however, they argue, between securing this by amendment and securing it by White House manipulation.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, for example, in a lecture at Columbia University while not a member of the court, approved the wisdom of a retirement age for members, at 70 or 75. As at present constituted, and as frequently pointed out by Roosevelt supporters, the collective average age of the Supreme Court is today the highest in history.

Professor Griswold of Harvard proposed that court justices be appointed for 18-year terms, appointments spaced at two-year intervals so that every President should have at least two. This would meet a principal New Deal argument that every full-time President in American history but President Roosevelt has had opportunity to appoint one or more judges, the charge being that in his case a "sit-down" of veteran conservative judges is in effect. For the immediate situation, Professor Griswold would provide that each incumbent judge who has served 18 years should retire on passage of the amendment.

For Fixed Retirement Age

Dean Smith, and many other witnesses, have urged a fixed retirement age of 70 or 75, with some accompanying limitation for the moment to prevent too great an overturn in the court as at present constituted.

A number of other amendments have been advanced, upon one or more of which opponents of the President's plan show willingness to unite with varying degrees of unanimity, when the time comes for a specific alternative. Chief of these is one requiring a majority of at least six on the Supreme Court to invalidate a legislative enactment, a method applied in modified form in Ohio and some other states.

The proposal for an amendment rather than a Congressional increase in the court's size has made such headway that Administration leaders are giving it sympathy. However, they propose that the matter be offered as a supplement to the President's plan, and not as a substitute for it.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is expected to report out a constitutional amendment, along with the President's plan, when the time comes—probably early in May. The choice may then be presented to Congress of deciding between them, or of accepting both.

Big Pay Roll in Ohio

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 10 (AP)—Distribution of the largest single industrial pay roll in the Youngstown industrial district began yesterday. Estimates place the distribution at close to $7,000,000 over the week end or at the rate of $14,000,000 a month. Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Republic Steel Corporation and Carnegie-Illinois are giving approximately 50,000 workers their first pay under the increased wages for steel workers recently announced.

English Union Opens New Home In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Attractively decorated new quarters for the English Speaking Union of the United States are open here on the fifteenth floor of the R. C. A. building in Rockefeller Center, bringing the national organization to a site overlooking the British building in Manhattan's largest unified development.

The English Speaking Union moved from its older location on West Forty-fourth street yesterday, dedicating the new home with a formal reception at which Lord Elton, lecturer in modern history at Oxford University, and Lady Elton were guests.

In connection with the opening exercises, the organization also dedicated a new library given by Mrs. Robert Bacon in memory of her husband, Col. Robert Bacon, one of the founders of the English Speaking Union, the purpose of which is "to draw together in the bonds of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world."

To Assist Visitors

Besides executive offices and the library, the new suite of the society includes a large reception hall for members and various service rooms. The library is stocked with books selected particularly to assist British visitors in gathering an acquaintance with America upon arriving here for a trip.

First among those to sign the guest book in the union's skyscraper home were John W. Davis, president, and Mrs. Davis; Lord and Lady Elton; Sir Gerald Campbell, British consul general in New York; Capt. T. R. Dester, president of the British Society of War Veterans, and Henry J. Fisher, chairman of the board of directors of the English Speaking Union.

Membership of 15,000

With 34 branches throughout the United States, the English Speaking Union claims a membership of 15,000, more than one third of whom are said to live in the New York metropolitan area.

Praise for the Union's efforts to improve international understanding between Great Britain and the United States was contained in a message sent by Lord Willingdon, formerly Viceroy of India, president of the English Speaking Union of Great Britain, to congratulate the growth and move to occupy larger and better quarters.

Lowden Says Court Plan Would Lose as Amendment

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Frank O. Lowden, "elder statesman" of the Republican Party, contended April 8 President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization proposal would have been "overwhelmingly defeated" if it had been submitted to the people in the form of a Constitutional amendment.

"Isn't that the reason why the method of amendment was not employed?" the former Governor of Illinois asked in a prepared radio address last night. He said an amendment requiring court justices to retire at the age of 70 would have achieved the President's purposes. Mr. Lowden said subordination of the Supreme Court would result in a centralized government holding the power to fix prices and wages. This, he declared, would be deleterious to the farmer's interests.

Bit of Sweetening in Bricks Adds 60 Per Cent to Strength

MACON, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Dr. H. E. Barnard of Dearborn, Mich., told a Georgia chemurgic conference here today sugar or cane molasses increases the tensile strength of bricks about 60 per cent when mixed with a lime-sand mortar.

He said "the maximum strength is reached by adding about 13 pounds of sugar to a thousand brick."

Dr. Barnard, who is director of research of the farm chemurgic council, added: "The chemurgist sees in the starch of grains and in the sweet juices of canes a raw material of greater potential value than they ever had as foods."

He said these juices would be "the basis for an industry which in the near future must fill the need for power now met by the distillate from crude oils pumped from the exhaustible reservoirs below the surface of our lands."

The production of alcohol commercially from these starches and juices, he said, "may well furnish the key by which we will unlock the door to a new world for the farmer, a world undisturbed by shinking markets or by other production, a world in which we can be asssured of an ever-increasing demand for his crop and his labor."

Dr. William J. Hale, research consultant of Washington, D. C., told the conference last night the chemical age, ushered in by the Haber-Bosch process for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, marked beginning of a downward trend in international trade.

In the course of this trend to full utilization of air and water, Dr. Hale said, we perceive that nations have need no longer for commercial exchange of agricultural commodities. Vegetation output is practically equivalent to air and certainly transfer of bottles of air between nations is hardly in accord with common sense, he added.

"Mineral output," he asserted, "may still command an interchange but even here chemical transformations present an abundance of substitutes capable of replacing those articles once thought indispensable. In general, we now proclaim that it is highly uneconomical to foster exchange of commodities between nations save only when dire necessity dictates."

Dr. Hale observed that since 1,000,000 of our 4,000,000 cultivatable acres will supply the nation with food and raiments requirements, why not direct the excess acreage to the growing of raw materials for industrial uses, which, he said, "opens a field replete with untold possibilities."

Predicting the total displacement of gasoline by agricrude alcohol or power alcohol made from farm products, Dr. Hale cited official tests at Bologna, Italy, where a fuel of 87 per cent ethyl alcohol and denaturants together with 13 per cent water was reported as giving a far superior performance in speed and mileage per gallon over the best gasoline obtainable.

'Getting Along' Scorns Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The coming of the shortened business week has not lessened the necessity for working extra hours for the boy or girl who would be successful, according to F. E. Searle, superintendent of the Henry Ford Trade School in Dearborn, Mich. Addressing about 500 young persons here at the second annual career conference at Rockefeller Center yesterday, he advised them to follow the example of business leaders who do not know what a 40-hour week means.

The earnest, energetic man who is willing to pay the penalty of extra work can always find a position, Mr. Searle declared, adding that industry was looking for skilled help and that individuality, imagination and skill were far more significant than "breaks."

Mr. Searle named five important factors in holding a mechanical job—safety-mindedness, cleanliness, accuracy, ambition and ingenuity.

The chairman of the conference, Oswald W. Knauth, president of the Associated Drygoods Corporation of New York, spoke on "You Get the Job." He classified prospective employees into four groups—those who are mechanically minded, those interested in people, others interested in things, and, last, those interested in ideas.

"Be sure you know where you belong and that the field you get into is the right field," he said. "Persons who like mechanics might make good engineers. A person who is interested in handling things would be a good salesman or a clothes designer. People who love to gossip and enjoy talking about others should make a success doing personnel work or nursing. Those interested in ideas might become politicians, lawyers, teachers or philosophers."

Specialization should not come too early in the young person's career, in the opinion of Charles van Haelen, engineering counselor or the Junior Consultation Service. He urged a more thorough training in the fundamentals and a more flexible program of instruction.

Opportunities for the initial entry into the building trades are limited, it was stressed by Ralph Eberlin, chief engineer of the City Housing Corporation, who spoke of construction work as a field for the creative person.

Occupation Group Meets

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—J. Walter Bietz, superintendent of industrial relations of the Western Electric Company, Kearney, N. J., was elected chairman of the executive committee of the National Occupational Conference April 7, succeeding the late Gen. Robert L. Rees. Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools of Providence, R. I., was elected to the committee to fill a vacancy. The committee discussed occupational research problems.

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Auto Production Speeded; Hudson Strikers Quit Plant

DETROIT, April 10 (AP)—The nation's automotive industry headed for high production levels again today as it marked the end of the strike wave that has curbed production for five months.

The Chrysler Corporation, pushing its plans to resume 6000-a-day capacity operations next week after a month-long labor dispute, issued calls for all workers in plants of its Dodge division to report for work on their regular shifts Monday.

The labor situation of the Ford Motor Company, whose founder has announced it "will never recognize" any union, drawing from John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization a comment that Ford will deal with the United Automobile Workers "in time," remained unchanged.

No comment was forthcoming from company sources on a report that Henry Ford was contemplating a $10-a-day minimum wage as an answer to the organizing campaign of the labor unions.

Canadian Situation

Across the border in Ontario, strikers picketed the Oshawa plant of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., despite an assertion by Premier Mitchell Hepburn that the management "will get all the protection from this Government that they require" in shipping parts from the strike-bound plant. Workers were admitted through the picket lines.

Ed Hall, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, whose members are engaged in the Oshawa strike, said here last night that "if the Premier were as interested in protecting citizens of his country from exploitation by foreign interests as he is in protecting the exploiters, the strike would not be necessary."

The union officer added that "1800 men in the Oshawa plant organized voluntarily and unassisted, and then called on us for help. They would have struck three weeks ago if our organizer had not been sent in."

The Premier's attitude, Mr. Hall said, "is not characteristic of the Premier's mother country, where a strong labor movement exists to protect the rights of workers. Apparently he prefers dictatorship for Canada."

Chrysler Workers Return

Leading the parade of 65,000 Chrysler employees back to work, 1500 workers resumed their jobs in the foundry, cylinder block and test line departments of Dodge plants today. Some workers started activity in 90 departments of the Plymouth division.

Joining the work movement Monday will be 17,000 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Company which supplies bodies to Chrysler divisions. Also scheduled for renewal of operations are the Lansing, Mich., plants of the Reo Motor Car Co., where a strike was settled Wednesday, and the Hudson Motor Car Company's Detroit plants.

The strikers in the Hudson plants ratified the pact last night and a short while later it was approved at a union mass meeting. They marched from three plants of the company today, ending a 33-day occupancy of the premises.

Several thousand members of the United Automobile Workers of America, headed by a band, joined in a parade to the plants for the evacuation ceremonies.

Martin Addresses Workers

Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, told the meeting of workers that "auto manufacturers still have not realized the extent to which they have gone in giving us grants of power in the contracts signed so far."

Assemblies of cars and trucks for the entire industry this week was estimated by Ward's automotive reports at 110,470 units. The busiest week of 1937, and the highest production for any week since 1929, was the period ending March 6, when Ward's estimated the output at 127,134 units. At that time, General Motors plants were back in full production after the widespread January and February shutdowns, and the Chrysler strike had not started.

Mr. Martin, and other international officers of the union met today with H. W. Anderson, director of industrial relations for General Motors, and Floyd O. Tarlner, director of manufacturing, primarily to discuss grievances of employees at Pontiac, Mich., where two brief strikes were settled last week.

Negotiations to settle issues remaining after the agreements that ended the Chrysler and Reo strikes continued, at Detroit and Lansing, but no word of progress came from the conference room.

Strike Speedily Ended In Auto Parts Factory

SAGINAW, Mich., April 10 (AP)—A strike in the Wilcox-Rich division of the Eaton Manufacturing Company that lasted for four hours was settled last night with an agreement to negotiate grievances on Monday.

Approximately 100 of the 300 employees on the late day shift struck at 6:30 p. m. Herbert F. Russell, the manager, returned to the city at 9 p. m. and quickly reached an agreement with the strikers. The night shift went to work at the usual hour.

Kempton A. Williams, United Automobile Workers organizer, said the strike was not authorized. The plant produces tappets and valve seats for automobile manufacturers, including the Chrysler Corporation, and resumed full production yesterday.

Troops Quell Riot In Mexican Strike

SAN MARTIN TEXMELUCAN, Puebla State, Mexico, April 9 (AP)—Government troops, breaking through a ring of riotous workmen, arrested 133 textile mill employees today after fighting, in which eight were killed and more than 20 injured.

The battling in the mill developed over rivalries between two trade unions—the Confederation of Workers of Mexico and the regional Confederation of Mexican Workers.

Relief Strikers Ousted From Ohio Governor's Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10 (AP)—A defiant group of 100 relief seekers occupied a church today as a haven from the office of Gov. Martin L. Davey from which they were forcibly ejected by sheriff's deputies.

Six of their organizers were in jail for investigation. A committee of the Ohio Workers Alliance took over the leadership and declared they would stay in Columbus until their demands were met.

Nearly all went without food for nearly 12 hours from the time the national guard stopped feeding them until they could take up a collection for supplies.

Screaming and kicking, the marchers, mostly from the Toledo area, struggled for several minutes before they were ejected. Several were bruised in the struggle.

There's a Limit, Governor Says

Governor Davey, who had ordered them fed until yesterday noon, said, "We tried to be very courteous to them, fed them, and tried to make them comfortable. Of course, there is a limit to all things."

The climax of more than two months of debate on Ohio relief still was ahead.

The Legislature appropriated in two installments a total of $6,000,000 for relief and flood aid from Jan. 1 to April 15 and was deadlocked on proposals to make the counties contribute to a permanent relief program.

Governor Davey urged matching of state funds. The House passed a bill providing $15,000,000 for a two-year relief program but turned down enabling acts which would have allowed counties and municipalities to levy taxes to raise funds for matching. The Senate ignored the House bill.

The relief march group protested against the matching plan and demanded an immediate appropriation of $50,000,000 for the needy.

Soup Kitchen Ordered

Governor Davey ordered the national guard to be ready to set up national guard soup kitchens in the hardest-pressed areas next Thursday if the Legislature failed to agree on a program before that time.

Ben Gray of Cleveland, leader of the squatters until he was placed in the county jail, was quoted by deputies as saying he was a candidate for state senator in Youngstown on the Communist ticket in 1934. He is president of the alliance.

The original group occupying the Governor's office numbered only 30 while about 70 camped at the state fairgrounds. All were fed by the national guard at the Governor's order.

The sit-down delegation grew to 70 late yesterday when asked to vacate so the room could be cleaned.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Ralph Garner appeared and urged the group to leave. Mr. Gray refused to lead the evacuation. Many seated themselves on the floor.

Then a force of deputies grabbed the sit-downers, jerking and pushing them toward the door. Some had to be carried. Within a few minutes the entire group had been forced out.

Ways Sought to Improve Strike Mediation Set-Up

(Continued From Page 1)

committed to neither capital nor trade unionism:

"State machinery has for years accomplished next to nothing except in New York and Massachusetts.

"We must look to the federal Conciliation Service to prevent strikes and to compose them as quickly and as well as possible

"The service is better than it was ten or 20 years ago and is doing much good work. Nevertheless it seems to me that it might be greatly improved and accomplish a great deal more than it now does.

"One thing needed is to have a somewhat larger staff and a very much better one.

Stronger Staff Needed

"Many of the conciliators now on the staff should be weeded out and only the most carefully selected men should be added.

"Conciliation is an art possessed by relatively few men, but good men can be found and had if it is gone about.

"Beyond this, it seems to me that the service should take a leaf out of the book of experience and set up regional machinery not greatly different from that made use of by the National Labor Board and the first National Labor Relations Board.

"The latter board had regional offices in Detroit, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and many other places, with panels of outstanding public men, employers and labor officials to function primarily in the mediation of disputes. Of course, something like this arrangement has lately been developed in Toledo and Philadelphia.

"The Conciliation Service should build up such panels around the conciliators stationed in the larger cities. It would be quite helpful to them in more ways than one.

Other Industrial Boards

"In addition to this, machinery might be set up in some of the large industries along the line of the industrial boards used between 1933 and 1935.

"Were a better staff of conciliators secured and the service organized along the lines indicated, it would be very greatly improved.

"A very district problem would naturally be involved in effecting a change in staff. I think it would be necessary to set up a conciliation board to carry a program through.

"Possibly such a board should be connected with the Department of Commerce as well as with the Department of Labor.

"There is a rather widespread feeling that too many of the conciliators are really labor men, and also a feeling that the Department of Labor is pro-labor.

Impartiality Needed

"Certainly the conciliation service should not be pro-anything except pro-peace and pro-fair dealing."

At the present time the conciliators are directed from Washington. While one may do considerable work in a single industrial center, his assignments may also take him to the Atlantic coast, the Middle West and the South.

About six of the 40 conciliators are detailed to the textile industry, leaving 34 or 35 for the balance of the work. On a great strike like that of General Motors, as many as three conciliators may get in at one time or another.

While the charge of favoring labor is disputed, the Department of Labor is now felt by industry to be so one-sided to trade unions that manufacturers widely regard the mediation service of the department as prejudiced against them.

Numerous employers refuse to entertain the aid of the federal conciliators when offered. If a conciliator is thus rebuffed, he has no choice but to stay out of the strike, as he can come in only by common agreement.

Reasons Often Uncertain

Whether these rejections of mediation are motivated by suspicion of the sympathies of the conciliator, by unwillingness to deal with organized employees, or by other circumstances is something that can be ascertained only in each case.

When an employer declines to permit a mediator to enter a strike, the conciliation service can judge whether the employer is violating the national Labor Relations Board Act, which forbids interference with the self-organization of employees and requires collective bargaining when asked. If it thinks this is the situation, the conciliation service can cite the company to the labor relations board, which in turn makes its own study and decision.

Threatened with the possibility of action by the labor relations board, which also is charged with being pro-labor, employers sometimes agree to confer. Then the board may step in to mediate.

Subpoena Powers

Power to subpoena employers to compel them to sit in conference with representatives of their organized workers is urged by some as an aid to the service. Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has asked such legislation of Congress. Her request was precipitated by the General Motors blockade, when the company refused to meet with the striking union as long as its members occupied its plants. Subsequently President Roosevelt effected the purpose of a subpoena by requesting the corporation to negotiate, and it yielded.

Organized labor likes the conciliation service. But conciliation is a business of two sides. Obviously anything that will make conciliation appeal more largely to employers should speed the processes of mediation and the termination and prevention of strikes.

Hershey Pickets Depart as Strike Parley Is Resumed

HERSHEY, Penna., April 10 (AP)—A line of 200 pickets, formed at dawn today before the Hershey chocolate factory, dispersed several hours later as their leaders and officials of the corporation assembled to resume a parley they hoped would end the week-old strike.

Nine state policemen, most of them mounted, took up positions at the curb, after the company announced an over-night decision to operate the plant despite the fact work usually was suspended on Saturday.

Officials said a half-day operation was necessary to catch up with orders delayed by the strike, which reached a climax Wednesday in a fight in which farmers and non-strikers drove sit-downers out of the plant with clubs, ball bats and whips. The company did not estimate how many workers were on the job today.

Mediators and union officials predicted settlement of the controversy before nightfall. Russell (Bull) Behman, strike leader, urged the strikers to "bring your wives, husbands, and your neighbors" to join the picket line, but added he felt sure today "would end everything."

Guy Seiger, chairman of the executive committee of the Hershey local of the United Chocolate Workers, announced at the rally in the Palmyra School last night union funds would be used to provide relief for the strikers. The relief rates will range from $4.20 a week for one person to $19.50 for a family of 10, he said. "Relief will be available for every one within 48 hours," he said.

Illinois Troops Called To Evict Relief Strikers

CAIRO, Ill., April 10 (AP)—Negroes occupying the Alexander County emergency relief offices here were ejected today by a detachment of National Guardsmen and a force of sheriff's deputies.

The Negroes began a sit-down demonstration in the office yesterday with the announced intention of remaining there until six demands for relief had been granted.

There was no resistance as the troops of Company K, 130th Infantry, commanded by Capt. William Shoemaker, and 50 members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, deputized by Sheriff Lloyd Oller, ordered the crowd of approximately 200 to disperse.

Portland Plans to Give Teachers Year's Leave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

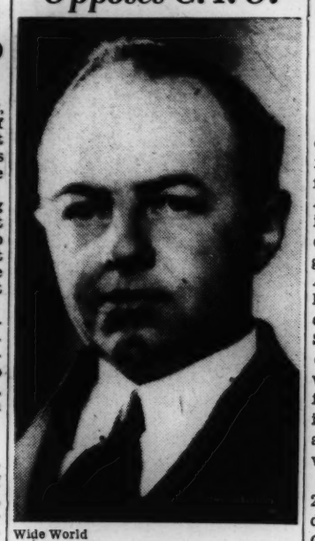
PORTLAND, Ore.—Teachers with 10 to 20 years of experience in the Portland school system will be granted a year of sabbatical leave with pay starting next fall, if present plans of the district school board are successful.

The leave ordinarily will extend over a one-year period. Teachers will receive regular pay, minus salary paid substitutes. One per cent of the teaching staff eligible will be allowed to accept leave each year.

Lorimer Named Editor

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10 (AP)—The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis and New York publishers, announced today the appointment of Burford Lorimer as editor-in-chief at New York. Mr. Lorimer is the son of George Horace Lorimer, former editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Opposes C. I. O.



Wide World

Mitchell Hepburn

Premier of Ontario, Who Warned the C. I. O. Affiliate in Ontario That the Province Would Not Tolerate Such "Chaos" and "Near Anarchy" Which, He Charged, the John L. Lewis Forces Had Caused in the United States

Workers Ignore Picket Lines In Canadian Strike

OSHAWA, Ont., April 10 (CP)—Sixty men and women workers of the strike-closed General Motors of Canada plant walked without molestation through a picket line today and went back to work in the parts department.

Thus a situation which the C. I. O.-affiliated Automobile Workers union, the company and government officials all had feared might break into open trouble passed peacefully—with no more incident than the prolonged jeers of the 160 pickets.

Police Reserves Massed

The main plant, from which 3700 union workers have struck, remained closed. The parts department was reopened for motorcar and truck repair purposes and not for actual production.

A dozen girl workers were among the 60 who filed through the pickets today.

At the time, provincial authorities massed police reserves in near-by Toronto, ready for instant action, but they were not needed. Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, outspoken opponent of the C. I. O., had promised government protection for the returning parts department workers.

"I am highly pleased there has been no trouble," said Mayor Alex Hall. "I am glad the strike has continued orderly. There is no reason why it should not."

Hopes for Peace

With the opening of the parts department, the course of the strike appeared to depend on two factors:

1. Whether the plant would attempt to ship out passenger car parts, which the strikers oppose, or merely "emergency" parts for ambulances and such necessary vehicles, to which the strikers have no objection.

2. Whether separate conferences which Premier Hepburn has called with General Motors and union representatives would lay the basis for a settlement.

The Premier had hopes a truce could be effected "by tonight."

Premier Hepburn, who attacked the strike as inspired by "foreign agitators," said the reopening of part of the plant would bring the strike to a showdown, but asserted he was "hopeful" a settlement would be reached.

"In my opinion the men are quite reasonable—very reasonable. I don't think we're so far apart," he said.

Subway Workers To Select Single Bargaining Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board here, will supervise the balloting of 15,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Company employees to determine how they shall be represented in collective bargaining negotiations with the company management, it was announced here April 8.

The ballot will be secret and will afford members of any of the eight labor unions of which Interborough workers are members to express a preference for an independent company union, for union representation or for no union representation.

Thomas E. Murray Jr., federal receiver of the company, has agreed to permit workers in 20 classifications to decide by majority vote the labor organization to which they wish to give the sole right to represent them in dealings with the management.

"Progress is being made in working out details for holding the referendum," a statement by Mr. Murray, received by Interborough workers today, said. "As soon as completed, they will be submitted to the employees and to all organizations for suggestions and corrections, after which ample time will intervene to enable each employee to give full consideration to the matter of his choice."

Valparaiso Carpenters Slash Their Own Pay

VALPARAISO, Ind. (AP)—Carpenters reduced their own wages here. Their union announced the regular scale of $1.50 a hour had been shaved to $1.12½. The move was made in an effort to stimulate building activity in the city.

Big Rayon Firm Agrees To Negotiate With C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The Viscose Company, largest producer of rayon yarn in the world and manufacturer of more than half of the American output, has agreed to enter into collective bargaining conferences with the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee beginning on April 14 at the Vanderbilt Hotel here. Announcement of the opening of the conference was made by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the committee, which is medium through which the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization is carrying forward its drive to unionize approximately 1,250,000 textile workers in the country.

The Viscose company employs 20,000 of these workers, and informal discussions between Frank H. Griffin, its vice-president, and Mr. Hillman to explore the possibility of a meeting on the question of wages, hours, working conditions and bargaining rights have been going forward since March 16, the week in which the textile workers' committee began its organization work.

These preliminary talks, Mr. Hillman said, had given him reason to believe that no great difficulty would be experienced in reaching an agreement on the committee's demands, which include recognition of the union, a ban on company unions, a 40-hour week and wage increases. No demand will be made for the closed shop, he added.

The Viscose Company is British-controlled, the parent concern being Courtald's, Ltd., of London, whose holdings also include mills in England, Italy and other parts of Europe. The American mills are located in Marcus Hook, Lewiston and Midville, Penna.; Roanoke, Va., and Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va.

In labor quarters the company's consent to meet with union spokesmen was seen as the most important development in the unionization movement since the United States Steel Corporation agreed to recognize the steel-workers' affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization as a bargaining agency in its largest subsidiary.

Mr. Hillman said that an agreement with his committee would carry an "absolute guarantee" of no strikes or stoppages during the life of the Vicsoc contract, if one was negotiated. The union issue at stake was so great, he declared, that if the conference led to the consummation he expected, the effects for labor would be comparable to those which followed upon the initial breach made by the Lewis forces in the "open shop" barony of the iron masters, since an agreement with the Viscose Company would mean "the collapse of opposition to unionization in the textile industry."

Plans for du Pont Drive

"When we finish with the Viscose Company, we will see what du Pont will do," he stated.

The du Pont interests are the second largest producers of rayon in the world, employing about 12,000 workers.

Nearly 60 pacts covering 25,000 workers have been signed in the textile industry since the committee went to work, Mr. Hillman reported, asserting that the 10 per cent wage increases granted by employers in this field at the start of the drive had not weakened the campaign. The willingness of manufacturers like the Viscose Company to talk over employer-employee relations with the representatives of organized labor was an indication, he held, that no great opposition was developing among the textile mill interests.

Although less than a month organized, the committee has seven main regional offices and between 40 and 50 sub-regional offices at central points in Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The corps of 250 field men now operating in the drive would have to be increased to 500 if the present pace cintinues, Mr. Hillman said.

He stressed the committee's policy of not permitting strikes to accompany the unionization work, and said that while there now was a scattering of walk-outs, involving about 3000 workers, had the organizing strategy been radical, there could have been many more.

Oil Workers Get 10 P. C. Pay Rise; Flirt With C. I. O.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 10 (AP)—One hundred thousand oil workers of the Southwest divided their interest today between pay raises that soon may reach $15,000,000 and a labor movement to weld them into a giant industrial union.

Two great oil firms, the Texas Company and Humble, led off with pay raises of about 10 per cent, affecting 41,000 employees. Informed sources expected about 60,000 workers of other Southwest companies to share in wage adjustments which will bring the total increase in this area to $15,000,000 annually.

Meantime the Committee for Industrial Organization pursued its campaign to organize 1,000,000 workers extending its drive into all corners of the oil production industry. C. I. O. leaders asserted the wage boosts could be traced to the drive. The Texas Company 10 per cent raise affected 28,000 workers.

Beaumont sources said Stanolind would raise its salary scale, although company officials declined comment. Magnolia Petroleum Company recently boosted wages of workers making less than $5000 yearly. The Texas and Humble raises were made retroactive to March 16.

In Southern California the American Federation of Labor, foe of C. I. O., announced formation of a body to act as joint bargaining agent for its craft unions. In the Southern California district there are about 35,000 oil industry workers.

The C. I. O. at the same time was sending its organizers into seven regions of the country, establishing district offices for its announced hope of having "the oil industry completely organized within a year."

Two Southern Mills Announce Pay Boosts

KINGSPORT, Tenn., April 10 (AP)—Approximately 4000 employees of two Kingsport plants will get pay increases within the next three weeks. Officials of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation announced a blanket increase of five cents an hour for hourly workers, effective April 18. It applies to approximately 3000 persons.

Borden Mills, Inc., announced a 10 per cent increase in the hourly and piece rate for 850 employees, effective May 3. Eastman officials said the wage boost increases the annual pay roll for all employees to more than $6,500,000.

Ford Sees New Auto Gains

WAYS, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Henry Ford said today the Ford Motor Company will demonstrate "wages, production and competition such as never seen before" when current strike disturbances subside.

The Detroit manufacturer in an interview at his winter home here, reiterated charges that war-seeking financiers are backing labor unions. He asserted also his company has been "holding down production so as not to take advantage" of strike beset competitors.

Mr. Ford said Wednesday he never would recognize the United Automobile Workers of America or any other union for collective bargaining. He declined comment today on announced plans of the U. A. W. A. to unionize his plants despite his statement.

"When this strike mess is over," Mr. Ford said, "we'll demonstrate some real competition in quantity production with new methods that will call for more skill, higher wages, and a larger number of employees."

Silent on Wage Plans

Mr. Ford would not say whether he has a definite plan at this time to boost his minimum wage, now at $6 per day. He recalled that his minimum wage was $7 per day at one time, prior to the depression.

"Labor union organizations are the worst thing that every struck the earth because they take away a man's independence," Mr. Ford said. "Financiers are behind the unions and their object is to kill competition so as to reduce the income of workers, and eventually bring on war."

Discussing the relationship between employer and employees, Mr. Ford said:

"We're all workers together, the men and I.

No Bargaining Needed

"There shouldn't be any bargaining or dealing necessary. Our company pays the best wages it can, and always has. We keep a surplus on hand so as to be independent of financiers, but our surplus has not increased. We can pay more when we increase the quantity of our production.

"We have been holding down our production lately so as not to take advantage of others during the so-called sit-down strike. When these are over, there will be wages, production and competition such as never seen before.

"My son Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, and I had a conference in Dearborn last week. We discussed the strike situation first and then talked about our men. He's very keen on revising present methods in production, salaries and efficiency. I'm in accord."

WHY NOT FOLLOW THE

Signs of Spring?

SIGNS OF SPRING cannot be overlooked, even by the most self-centered individual. They are too many, too varied and insistent. Birds that return, hedges that pop into leaf, and a constant reminder that vacation time is fast approaching.

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Every Vote in Last Election Cost Parties 52½ Cents Each; Republicans Paid Far Most

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Electing a President of the United States is costly business.

Official figures now available show that 52½ cents was spent by political parties for each vote vast for President in the 1936 election.

A law of Congress required that all campaign receipts and expenditures of presidential vice-presidential and senatorial candidates be reported to a special Senate committee which has now submitted its findings along with recommendations for plugging up loop-holes in the present Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Of the 52½ cents spent per vote, 32½ came from national party treasuries, 17 from state committees and 2.7 from miscellaneous political organizations.

Republicans, though losers in the Presidential race, were the most prolific spenders. They spent almost $5,000,000 more than the Democrats, but won only 16,679,583 votes, compared with the Democrats' 27,476,673.

The cost of each Republican vote was 85 cents; the cost of a Democratic vote, 33.2 cents.

Every party but the Socialists spent more money than they had. The Republican deficit ran to $961,000, the Democratic, to $374,000.

What Each Party Spent

Total expenditures of the various parties were as follows: Republican, $14,198,202.92; Democrat, $9,228,406.85; Socialist, $37,635.89; Communist, $270,489.40, and Union Party, $94,742.07.

Broken down group collections and expenditures, the totals are tabulated by the committee as follows:

	Receipts	Expenditures
Rep. Nat'l comm	$7,761,038.64	$8,892,971.53
Dem. Nat'l comm	5,205,868.28	5,651,118.40
Communist Party	157,295.28	162,040.45
Socialist Party	27,258.94	24,962.43
Socialist Lab P'ty	38,658.02	31,659.28
Union Party	62,884.13	65,696.26
Prohibition Party	12,906.02	13,081.67
Total, Nat'l com	$13,265,909.31	14,841,530.04
State com for all parties	8,077,609.35	7,876,533.04
Miscellaneous political organiza's	1,197,666.47	1,255,266.04
Grand total	22,541,185.13	23,973,329.82

With all its tabulating, the committee said it had been able to record only a fraction of the real cost of the 1936 presidential election. Much money is handed from person to person that is never accounted for, it was pointed out.

The committee said that if it ventured an approximation of the total cost of the 1936 election, it would indicate a figure "relatively double the sum it has tabulated and presented."

Correct Estimate Difficult

Its figures, the committee said, were the best obtainable under the inadequate accounting procedure required of political parties under present statutes.

"There is no accounting practice in the United States today which presents so many complexities arising from lack of uniformity and completeness as that of political organizations," the report declared.

Largest individual contributors in the recent campaign were J. C. Cropley of Aurora, Ill., donor of $103,011 to various Republican groups; A. Felix, Irenee, Lammot and Pierre du Pont, who contributed more than $550,000 among them to various anti-New Deal campaigns; Walter A. Jones, Pittsburgh, $104,500 to the Democrats; J. Howard Pew, Ardmore, Penna., $100,138, and J. N. Pew Jr., Ardmore, Penna., $100,313 to the Republicans, and John D. Rockefeller II, who gave $120,000 to the Republicans.

The Republicans had more and larger contributors than the Democrats. A digest of Republican records made by the Senate committee showed that 57,446 individuals contributed up to $50 each during the political campaign to that party; 3870 contributed $50 to $100 each; 7180 persons $100 to $500 each; 1464 $500 to $1000 each; 1024 $1000 to $2500 each; 251 $2500 to $5000 each; 205 $5000 to $7500 each; nine $7500 to $10,000 each; 35 $10,000 to $15,000 each and 25 persons contributed from $15,000 up.

Lesser Democratic Gifts

The Democrats received from $100 to $500 each from 3982 individual contributors; $500 to $1000 each from 554; $1000 to $2500 each from 469; $2500 to $5000 each from 156; $5000 to $7500 each from 120; $7500 to $10,000 each from eight; $10,000 to $15,000 each from 25; and $15,000 or more from 22.

The Senate committee for the first time this year required all presidential candidates to file personal expenditure reports. They reveal that the candidates themselves are required to pay very little of the cost of their campaigns out of their own pocketbooks. William Lemke, Union Party candidate, spent the most from his personal funds—$8619. President Roosevelt spent $670; Governor Landon, none; Vice-President Garner, none; Frank Knox, none; Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, $762; D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Party candidate, $1106, and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, $1020.

Two distinctive phases of the 1936 presidential campaign emphasized in the Senate Committee's report are (1) the large number of emergency committees and organizations, ostensibly functioning independently of the regular national organizations, but closely affiliated with them in their endeavors; and (2) the unprecedented financial assistance of labor organizations to political parties which reached the record sum of $770,325.

Some Recommendations

Additional action to keep voters from being influenced through fear, intimidation, or coercion was advocated by the committee. They recommended that hereafter:

1. Contributions be prohibited from all organizations whether incorporated or unincorporated whose aims or purposes are the furtherance of group, class or special interests.
2. Prescription by law of a uniform method and system of accounting for all national political organizations and all national campaigns.
3. Rights and duties regarding the franking privilege be more clearly defined.
4. It be made unlawful to employers to attempt to influence through fear, intimidation or coercion the vote of any person employed by them or of any person dependent on public funds.

The committee passed over a suggestion that private contributions to political campaigns be prohibited entirely, and that instead all election expenses be defrayed from public funds, explaining that such a move would require state as well as national action.

Farmer-Towermen Curb Forest Fires In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Under a plan developed by H. A. Smith, state forester, of Columbia, forest fire control in the South Carolina coastal counties and subsistence farming are being combined to provide better protection.

A feature of the plan is erection of 100-foot fire towers on 10-acre tracts of land located at strategic points in the 13 coastal counties. These areas are assigned to men who agree to act as fire lookouts during the fire season in return for a nominal salary and the privilege of cultivating the land. Titles to these farms are held by the state forestry commission, and each is equipped with a four-room house, suitable outbuildings and water. All are fenced. Approximately 60 of these projects have been completed, and their value in the control of forest fires has been demonstrated.

Each towerman is required to be a practical farmer. He must be a married man with a family; own a cow, mule, pigs and chickens and necessary farm implements. All forms of fertilizer produced on the place must be returned to the soil. The state furnishes each towerman with crotalaria seed sufficient for a two-acre tract, and he is required to plant and harvest it under supervision of experts. Use of crotalaria in proper rotation practice increases the productivity of the land.

Under this plan, the state forestry commission is enabled to secure and retain a higher type of towerman, who takes up the work as a permament profession and is trained in fire detection.

Doheny Oil Case Settlement Near

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (AP)—A proposed $3,100,000 cash settlement of governmental claims which hark back to the oil scandals of the Harding Administration awaits the approval of federal officials.

The amount, together with the relinquishment of title to two parcels of oil land in Kern County, was offered by the estate of the late E. L. Doheny. The compromise plan was approved yesterday by Superior Judge Emmet Craig and awaits similar action or rejection by the United States Attorney General and the Federal District Court here.

Prior to the time the Pan-American Oil Company, of which Mr. Doheny was the head, went into receivership, the Federal Government had obtained judgment against it for $9,000,000 for oil taken from the Elk Hills land. It was claimed that Mr. Doheny and the company got title through a fraudulent conspiracy with Albert B. Fall, then Secretary of Interior in the Harding Cabinet.

Of the $9,000,000, nearly $6,000,000 was paid. When the company went into receivership, the Government sued Mr. Doheny for the balance, and after he passed on, sued his estate. The estate proposes to settle the total claim of $5,188,721, which includes interest.

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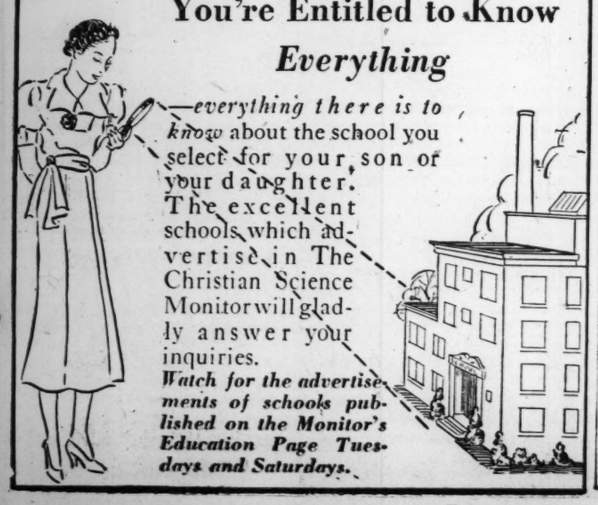

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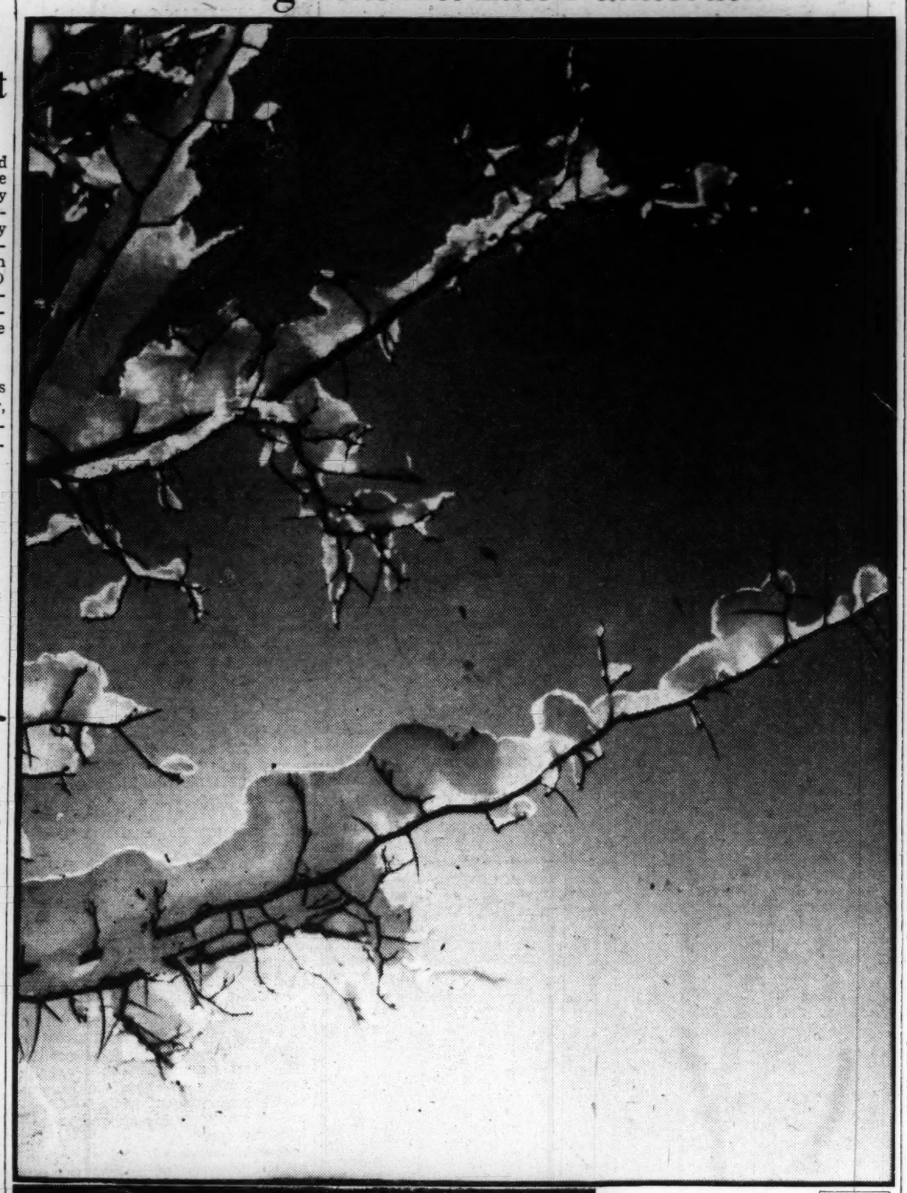
Making Lens Act Like Paintbrush



James Nasmyth, Engineer

Photograph by David Octavius Hill, Scottish Painter (1802-1859). Pose Brings Out Thoughtful Character of Sitter, Who Was Interested in Astronomy and Invented the Steam Hammer. Dividers in His Hand Might Refer to Either. Design of Light and Dark Very Striking

Photography as Art

Learning to Enjoy Art

Last of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the day of the amateur photographer. As never before, cameras are popping in all directions and millions of prints are made every year of which only a tiny percentage is worth looking at except for matters of record. Exhibitions of photographic work are held in the world's largest cities and even in some of the great art museums.

This surely must indicate that the photograph has some claim to art, and indeed in a way it has the same claim as a painting, if we forget the color.

A painting may be so bad that it has no claim to art whatever, any more than a poor book can have any literary pretensions. A photograph may be so bad that it can have no claims for consideration from the artistic standpoint, and among the worst of the photographs, from the point of beauty, are most of the so-called "art photographs," whose subjects are generally pretty girls in ungainly, unnatural and affected poses with silly simpers on their faces and sentimental captions underneath the pictures.

Art can never be taken by direct assault any more than can happiness. It is extremely doubtful if a great picture were ever painted just because an artist decided that he would now paint a great picture, and the world's great poems were never written by poets who were solely anxious to be known as great poets. It is the same way with photographers, amateur or professional.

The worth-while work of art, the true work of art, in any medium, requires an idea.

In trying to express this idea to the best possible advantage the artist may achieve real qualities of excellence which make his achievement a true work of art. In a sense, then, art is a by-product, the result of doing something in the best possible way. If we looked to music for an analogy we might say that a great musical composition, played perfectly by a great performer, was a splendid example of a work of art; the subject matter and its means of expression were so closely knit together that we could not imagine one existing without the other. Thus each is of great importance. But, thinking still in terms of music, a great virtuoso can take a very simple thing and play it in so inspiring a manner that it reveals beauty that we had never dreamed of before. This, I believe is the province of the artist with brushes or camera—the painter or the photographer—to show the world how intensely interesting and beautiful even the humblest things may be. He should know how to stress the important and eliminate the trivial.

As with all works of art, a photograph should be a design. That is it should have an interesting arrangement of all its parts, lights and darks, large and small, simple and complex forms. They should have such relationships to each other that they would be pleasant to look at even if we did not understand their meaning. This is what we call composition, or, in a narrower sense, pattern, and the photographer at present works mostly in patterns of one color (monochromes, we call them) because color photography is still in the experimental state and is as yet available to few amateurs. A subject then, cannot be chosen for its interesting color because the color will not appear in the print. The forms themselves must be of interest, and the contrasts and gradations of tone are of the greatest importance, regardless of their meaning.

Winter Blossoms

By W. C. Best, Contemporary American. Brilliant Example of What Design Means in Composition of a Picture, Spaces as Well as Forms Have Meaning. Dim Indication of Distant Trees in Lower Right Corner Serves to Keep Large Space From Becoming Monotonous

Shapes of Shadows

Photographs depend largely on shadows, and the shapes of the shadows not only should help define the form but should be beautiful in themselves; but they need not be black or opaque, unless there is something to be gained in print design from making them so. It is not necessary to have a fantastic pattern. Nowadays people seem to think that if a subject is "shot" from an unusual angle the resulting distortions must be "art." At other times in photographic history it was thought that no artistic print could have much contrast, or that it was necessary for all its outlines to be fuzzy, or that it should be mounted off-center on its background.

Here the end justifies the means. You may need sharply tilted angles, or fuzzy soft outlines, or faint gray prints to express your idea and in that case such means are not only justified but essential.

The two photographs which illustrate this article will make the point clear. The first is among the earliest photographs ever made, the work of David Octavius Hill, a Scotch painter who experimented intensively with the newly discovered photography between 1843 and 1848 when he made a number of photographic portraits that have never been surpassed. His apparatus was as crude as were his materials. His sitters had to sit in bright sunlight from three to six minutes so slow was the lens and so insensitive the recording paper plate.

Nothing that an amateur of the present day would consider indispensable was available to Hill, but he possessed the only two necessities, intelligence and taste.

Over 1000 of his prints still survive with an astonishingly high artistic standard. He made many preliminary studies for his portraits which doubtless somewhat explains his success. His work as a painter was mostly in landscape and his paintings no longer interest us. Perhaps they were too much in the fashionable mannerisms of his day. His portraits, however, seem to bring out his sitter's best characteristics in a sympathetic way.

Modern Amateur

The second illustration was taken recently by a Chicago engineer who has a notable record as an amateur photographer. His apparatus and materials are the best that can be had, but that would be of little help to him if his ideas were trite. The greater speed of the modern photographic processes has enabled him to seize the effect of an instant which could not have been done by Hill, but, in the minds of some people, no subject matter can be as interesting as a human being. Nevertheless, Mr. West has watched the sun rise behind the snowladen twigs outside his window and has found in a small portion of them something very well worthy of record.

His design is handsome and makes the most of his subject. Because the camera has no discrimination and will record everything within its range the photographer had to choose his point of view with exceeding care, and calculate his effects with the greatest nicety. The lower twig in the picture conceals the sun, but the rays from the sun lighten the sky in such a way as to grade its tones from light to dark with a delicacy that is difficult for a painter to attain. Each tiny crispness of the black twigs is also recorded, giving a brilliant contrast that is stimulating.

Photographers are true artists who work with the same objectives as do the painters who are true artists. There are principles, but not rules and no short cuts.

Fight for Estate Of Green Shifted Back to New York

MIAMI, Fla., April 10 (AP)—The legal struggle of Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green for a widow's share in the $80,000,000 fortune of the late Col. E. H. R. Green shifted back to New York State today.

Commissioner Raymond C. Prime of Essex County, N. Y., Surrogate's Court said he would file by May 1 in the court at Lake Placid, N. Y., transcript of testimony taken at a two-day hearing here and a 10-day hearing at Dallas, Texas, to determine the legal residence of Colonel Green. Commissioner Prime presided at both hearings.

Contests 1908 Will

The court will consider new testimony and evidence previously presented at Lake Placid before making its decision regarding disposition of the estate and tax claims of five states.

Mrs. Green is contesting a 1908 will of her husband naming his sister, Mrs. Sylvia Wilks, sole beneficiary. The will was filed for probate at Lake Placid, where Colonel Green passed on June 8, 1936.

Mrs. Green contends her husband's domicile was Texas and that a pre-nuptial agreement of 1917 by which she would receive only a $1500 monthly income is void. Texas does not recognize such agreements.

Widow's Claim Bolstered

Witnesses at the hearing here testified that Colonel Green always referred to Texas as his domicile. The widow's claims were bolstered before the close of the hearing last night by introduction of a 1935 transcript of testimony in which Colonel Green under oath declared Terrell, Texas, was his legal residence. His statement was in answer to a question in a suit brought against him by Waldemar Knudsen on a charge of breach of contract.

States in which Colonel Green owned property Florida, Texas, Massachusetts, New York and Vermont, are interested in determining his domicile because of estate taxes to which theywould be entitled.

Smuggling Held Major Issue In Sino-Japanese Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—North China smuggling, a problem more or less dormant for some months after an initial period of extreme difficulty, has flared up once more as a major issue in Sino-Japanese relations. Indications are that the Japanese military's fostering of this illegal operation by Japanese and Korean "ronin"—literally masterless men in the old samurai sense, but nowadays plain ruffians—is likely to provide the most acute diplomatic crisis that has developed over the smuggling evil during the two years it has been a problem.

This interpretation is based on the fact that this is the first flare-up since China began a more positive policy of diplomatic resistance to Japan around the beginning of last October.

Illustrative of the allegedly open nature of the present smuggling is a letter, reproduced in facsimile by two English language newspapers of Shanghai, on the letterhead of a "Pai Fu & Company, Suma Road (26), Tientsin," soliciting the business of transporting goods from Dairen—in Japan's leased territory of South Manchuria—to Tientsin by way of the autonomous regime in eastern Hopei Provnce without payment of the Chinese Maritime Customs duty.

The Invitation

Text of the circular follows:

"Dear Sirs: Don't you aware that if you import your cargo through Chitung district via Dairen you can save three quarters on the import duty as compared with the Tientsin Maritime Customs? In other words, it means to save you considerably on the cost of goods, and, consequently, it will enable you to meet the competitive prices in this market.

"We are the only Japanese transporters which you may entrust for bringing such cargo as from Dairen to Tientsin. With regard to the charges, we will charge you the net expenses between Dairen and Tientsin besides a small handling fee. Our Dairen office is always ready to render you such services as may be favoured.

"If you have anything to ship from Dairen to Tientsin or from here to outports please ring up this office. We will immediately send our representative to your office to give you the accurate estimate.

"Looking forward to be of service to you in your problems . . ."

One "Kato" signed the circular letter in ink and it is reported that hundreds of foreign importers have been approached not only by this firm but by others of the smuggling fraternity.

Remarkable Openness

Commenting editorially, the Chinese-edited China Press remarks:

"Such openness would not have been possible unless the thesis be subscribed to that the so-called 'smuggling' in North China is part of the policy of the Japanese Government, or of the Japanese Military, or of the Japanese Kwantung Army, to wreck China's economic structure, or to create an upheaval in the international trade conditions of North China and to provoke ill feeling and engender general antagonism. . . . Should economic rapprochement be, they (Japanese) object, it would not be unreasonable for the Chinese to ask that, first of all, positive action be taken at once by the Japanese authorities against such unethical weapons as armed and organized smuggling and such inhuman deeds as 'morphinizing' the millions of peasants in North China."

It is understood that the Chinese Foreign Office is making renewed protest on a basis of publication of the Pai Fu circular.

Meanwhile, there are reports of fresh movements of stored smuggled products out of Tientsin, but there appears to be no influence as yet on the Shanghai market, as far as the price of sugar and other allegedly smuggled commodities is concerned.

Early American Arts Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 10—Wooden figureheads that once rode the prows of Great Lakes schooners and New England whaling vessels, weathervanes, and old figures placed in front of stores in earlier days have been displayed in water colors here in one of the largest exhibits yet shown of the Index of American Design of the WPA Federal Art Project.

The drawings of authentic and historic articles of American origin, which are being made under WPA supervision, now total more than 4000 from 25 states, it is learned. They are being prepared for portfolios as an official record illustrating every vital phase of American art through three centuries.

In the Chicago exhibit held in the galleries of Marshall Field & Co. some 750 plates have been chosen to show many of the pioneer phases of life in the Middle West and in old French settlements in Illinois. They also include designs from eastern and southwestern states. Here, in water colors, drawings, and photographs of the documentary excellence are found the everyday arts of a people.

New England Contributions

Contributions from New England include the carved figureheads for clipper ships, the oak chests made in Connecticut, and many fine quilts and embroideries. Pennsylvania artists have sent their copies of pottery, stove-plates, pewter, and toys. From Louisiana come representations in water color of iron grill work done under French influence in that State.

In Illinois, Index workers have recorded things from old French settlements like Cahokia. They have worked in the pioneer settlement of New Salem State Park. The interesting Scandinavian crafts of Bishop Hill's Colony which flourished as a collective settlement in Illinois before the Civil War have been recorded, as has the slip-pottery made in old Galena, General Grant's home, when it was a boom lead town.

Southern California is represented in the exhibit by plates in water color of richly tooled saddlery and engraved spurs and bits inspired by Spanish prototypes, some of them showing strong traces of Indian influence. The Spanish-Colonial art of New Mexico is a little known phase of American design that finds a place in the Chicago exhibit.

Data From Illinois

Chicagoans and visitors from other parts of Illinois have been interested in some of the historic data of their own State. A drawing of a grain cradle which was originally made in Grand Detour, Ill., was shown beside the plate of a fire engine made for Elgin, the original of which was in the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876.

Some excellent art work, it is agreed, has been accomplished in the detail of color of old quilt made in New England long ago. A bed spread "made in 1770 by Annie Warner for her wedding in Harwich, Mass." is one of these. Other quilts indicating the tiny blocks and the delicate and intricate hand stitching are so accurately reproduced that even the thread in the cloth and the "feel" of the textiles are apparent.

The water colors and drawings show the objects in their true colors and textures, and it is expected that they will grow more valuable with passing years as an authoritative record of the setting and accessories of American life in the past. The American Library Association has recently become official sponsor for this work and has recognized the value of this survey as the first comprehensive record of American decorative arts, similar to European portfolios in the same fields.

Through libraries and museums, the index will give the student, teacher, research worker, and general public opportunities to familiarize themselves with this phase of the American culture. Each record-drawing is accompanied by a data sheet, filled in by research workers and supervisors, to show the type and materials of the object, the date of making and locality from which it comes. In addition to the plates, which were first announced as the bulk of the art project, workers now are compiling information for general use, it was explained. This will serve as background material for the specific data about each subject.

Illinois Pioneers Extolled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 10—When the French Ambassador, Georges Bonnet, recently made a trip to the Middle West, where his countrymen more than two centuries ago carried on their explorations, he extolled the courage of the first French settlers here, but he also called attention to the mutual interests of the two countries in their hope for world peace.

It was the occasion of the celebration of "La Salle Day" in Chicago's commemoration of its centennary as a city. But the Ambassador recalled the days long before the Midwest metropolis was even a village. He referred to the early French explorations in the Mississippi Valley and commended Chicago for its remarkable growth in 100 years.

"When you look upon the map of La Salle's travels," he said, "you are impressed that he fully recognized the importance of the Illinois region as a key to the Mississippi Valley. There he established the three forts—Miami-des-Illinois, Saint Louis and Crèvecoeur, which were to serve as the base of his future expeditions. We know the place he gave in his plans to the Chicago portage. As a matter of fact, that is where he prepared, in the first months of 1682, for his famous descent of the Mississippi."

The Ambassador then turned to the present world situation and made a plea for stronger ties between the two countries in their efforts to maintain international peace. In this great "pacific task," he said, France wants to co-operate with all nations, and turns particularly to the United States because it shares with her the same inheritance of liberty.

"We wish to further strengthen the ties which so closely unite our two countries," said Ambassador Bonnet. "At a time when so many disturbing factors threaten the peace of the world, is it not inspiring once more to witness the perfect harmony of aims and ideals which exists between our two democracies? In the midst of so many fluctuating events, they have preserved through the ages the same sincere love for justice, freedom and peace which, from the outset animated their most beloved leaders on both sides of the ocean."

He urged that all problems resulting from the World War existing between the two countries be discussed in a spirit of mutual confidence and comprehension. Since the signing of the Kellogg Pact by both French and American statesmen, the Ambassador said, France has never ceased to work toward the organization of peace, urging compulsory arbitration, collective assistance and reduction of armaments.

"This summer, when the members of the American Legion who have accepted the invitation of my Government, land on our soil, they will feel that in France they are at home," he continued. "They will realize by the welcome they receive and the feelings shown them that their comrades in arms and the French population have not forgotten. France will spare no effort to solve problems arising out of the World War."

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Mexican Chess Champion Coaching Young American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The making of a future chess champion is said to be taking place in Mexico as 10-year-old Wagar Marshburn, son of Col. H. E. Marshburn, military attaché of the American Embassy, is completing a year's study of the world's most difficult game. Young Marshburn is being coached by Capt. Jose J. Araiza, Mexican national chess champion.

The exchange of lessons between the 10-year-old boy and Captain Araiza, who is also instructor in chess for the Mexican Army, represents a diplomatic exchange which is typical of the relations now existing between the United States Government and that of Mexico. It came as the result of Colonel Marshburn's chance remark to Gen. Salvador Sanchez, of the Mexican Army, that he would like his son to learn chess.

General Sanchez responded with typical Latin courtesy, insisting that he furnish the teacher. The next day Captain Araiza, who is assistant to the Chief of the Commission on Military Studies, called upon the 10-year-old boy and the time for regular lessons was arranged. Since that day the two have met twice weekly.

The chief fascination of the game, says young Wagar, is that it "makes you think" and "watch the other fellow." He is now able to anticipate four moves ahead, which is the first requirement of a chess player, but is looking forward to the day when he will be able to foresee 16 future moves or, as in the case of the great Jose Capablanca, as many as 26.

In order to school his pupil to difficult plays, Captain Araiza frequently brings other experts to play with him. These have included the champion of a Mexican regiment and the champion of the Federal District. Although the boy does not win these games, he thinks them "great fun" and enjoys playing with the champions.

The most enjoyable game which Wagar has ever played he says was with Mexico's most beautiful chess set. It is made of pure silver and entirely by hand. One set of chess men represents the Spanish Conquistadors and the other the Aztecs. The Spaniards are made in white silver and the pieces include a medieval Spanish castle while the king and queen are Ferdinand and Isabella. The Aztecs are in oxidized silver and are led by the Indian hero, Cuautehemoc. Their castle piece is in the form of a pyramid. The table and box for the set are also in Aztec designs.

Although the boy now calls chess "the best game I ever played" he does not look upon it merely as a game. He plans to follow in the footsteps of his father and become an officer in the United States Army, in which case his knowledge of chess maneuvers will aid him in learning the intricacies of military tactics.

Australian Davis Cup Tennis Team Reaches Victoria

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10 (CP)—Australia's Davis Cup team, apparently more interested in snatching the vacated all-England singles title abdicated by Fred Perry than in the cup quest, arrived here yesterday aboard the liner Niagara en route to the zone preliminaries in Mexico.

Non-playing Capt. Cliff Sproule, acting as spokesman for his squad, was reticent about Australia's chances of taking the Davis Cup.

"We've got to get through the preliminary rounds first," he said.

Sproule figures he has four players "with very good chances" to take Perry's discarded crown in the men's singles at Wimbledon.

The four—Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath, Adrian Quist and 18-year-old John Bromwich—kept fit during their Pacific crossing playing deck tennis. Quist added the ship's title to his list of trophies.

Sproule thinks his latest cup squad has got something in young Bromwich, who grips his racquet with two hands when he drives and switches the racquet to his left hand to avoid backhands.

The four, who cleaned up virtually all Australia's major tournaments this year, will stop off a day in San Francisco before going to Los Angeles to play exhibition matches. From there they go to Mexico City, where they play for the right to meet the winner of the United States-Japan series.

What Will the Next Move Be?

Capt. Jose J. Araiza, Mexican National Chess Champion, Playing Wagar Marshburn, Young American, at Mexico City, With Chessmen Made of Silver, Representing the Aztecs and Spaniards

Caras Continues To Lead Billiard Tourney Play

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
James Caras	5	1	11	77
Onofrio Lauri	5	2	5	70
Ralph Greenleaf	4	2	10	84
Erwin Rudolph	4	3	11	71
William Mosconi	4	3	11	78
Andrew Ponzi	4	2	9	74
Irving Crane	4	4	14	59
Marcel Camp	4	5	11	49
Bennie Allen	3	5	8	54
Charles Seaback	3	5	15	42
Fay Gamer	3	5	29	43
Joseph Diehl	2	7	22	51

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10 — James Caras now leads in the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy, the single player to escape defeat at least twice in the topsy-turvy play during the past two weeks.

He had a narrow escape, however, yesterday afternoon, and had to establish a new high run record for himself to win from the veteran Charles Seaback, in the second game, as the latter was leading at 95 to 48, when Caras started his run. But he reeled off 77, and finished the game in his half of the 11th inning, 125 to 95.

Irving Crane, the best of the newcomers, accounted for another veteran in the first game of the day, when he defeated Bennie Allen, former champion, 125 to 68, in 14 innings, his best game to date.

Seaback outplayed the champion through most of the second game, until he was at 95 to 48, when he missed a long drive, ending his run of 33. Then Caras started a bit slowly, but gradually worked into the best form he has shown in the tourney so far, and clicking off the shots with speed and precision, and scoring well on the later breaks, he ran five frames in succession for the game. His high run was 77 unfinished, with Seaback scoring 33 on his last turn.

Another sensation broke loose in the evening when William Mosconi and Erwin Rudolph battled for two hours, with the younger player winning after 30 innings, 125 to 113. The lead changed hands at least half a dozen times, with Rudolph forfeiting on one occasion, only to follow with his best run of the tournament, 71. Lauri took second place in the standing in the other game, defeating Marcel Camp, 125 to 29 in 20 innings.

Lauri was once more back in the form that carried him so well in his early games, and though Camp tried to throw him off his stride with safety play, the veteran plowed ahead, with runs of 24, 29, his best, and a final 27, to win at 125 to 29. Camp made one good run, 22.

New Scoring System For Gold Cup Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The 1937 Gold Cup motorboat championship races at Detroit next Labor Day will be run under a new scoring system providing bonuses for the fastest heat and total race, Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the Gold Cup Contest Board, announced today.

The race will be scored on the point basis now used in sanctioned regattas, with 400 points for the winner of each heat, 300 points for second, and 225 for third; but the driver making the best time in any of the three 30-mile heats will receive a bonus of 400 points, as will the boat having the best elapsed time for the entire 90 miles of the race.

This new system, officials hope, will develop a real race in every heat through the premium for speed which leaves the winner in doubt until the final gun has been fired.

American Bowling Congress Standing

Five-Man Event

Krakow Furniture Co.	3118
Pastime A. C.	3045
Eckhardt and Beckert B. Co.	3043
Reinhardt Radio Reserves	3028
St. Thomas	2977

Two-Man Event

J. Hogan and J. Seebeck	1322
M. De Bridget and J. Smith	1307
W. Freitag and L. Levine	1298
J. Russel and C. Musil	1289
J. Allburn and J. Smith	1288

Individual Event

E. Soest	729
W. Knox	725
E. Garbarino	699
V. Ogilvie	698
B. Needham	696

All-Event

A. Carey	1957
M. De Bridget	1927
G. Detwiler	1925
M. McMahon	1924
W. Cliffe	1922

Milford Wins World's Title

LONDON, April 10 (AP) — David Milford, British schoolmaster, won the world's racquets championship today, defeating Norbert Setzler of New York, 15—4, 15—4, 15—9, 15—12, at the Queen's Club. Milford is an amateur, Setzler a professional. The match was played in two sections with total sets to decide. Setzler won the first half, played in New York January 16, by scores of 9—15, 15—9, 15—10, 15—8, 12—15, 15—12, but lost out on total sets 6 to 4.

Waner Finally Signs

DALLAS, Texas, April 10 (AP)—Paul Waner, National League hitting king, ended his prolonged holdout scrap and scratched his name to a Pittsburgh Pirate contract for the 12th consecutive year yesterday.

Lawyers to Drop Investigation On Baseball Charges

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Word passed yesterday that the Justice Department is about to drop its investigation into charges by Representative Cannon (D), Wisconsin, that big league baseball is guilty of illegal "monopoly."

The reason, it was said in official circles, is that Justice Department attorneys have discovered on the books an old opinion by the Supreme Court that big league baseball clubs are not engaged in interstate commerce.

It was said that this opinion, written by the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, would preclude any prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, a step demanded by Cannon.

In a letter to Attorney General Cummings, Cannon charged that club owners had an agreement "that none will hire a player unable to reach an agreement with the club with which he is or has been playing." He asserted this was a "monopoly in restraint of trade."

The high tribunal's opinion held that while ball players crossed state lines to visit various cities, this did not constitute interstate commerce.

Holmes compared ball players with traveling lawyers and lecturers. He said that "a firm of lawyers sending out a member to argue a case, or the Chautauqua lecture bureau sending out lecturers, does not engage in such commerce because the lawyer or lecturer goes to another state."

Saga Victorious For Second Time In Yacht Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 10 (AP)—The Bermuda yacht, Saga, sailed by the Trimingham brothers, cut through heavy seas yesterday to gain its second victory in the series of six-meter races for the Prince of Wales trophy.

Saga, winner of the opening race of the series of four, gained an early lead as a 25-mile southerly wind kicked up a rough sea and forced some of the yachts to reef their sails. Despite yesterday's victory, the Bermuda craft trailed Briggs Cunningham's Lulu from Oyster Bay, N. Y., in the point scoring for the series by a half point.

Lulu again finished second yesterday after a second and third in the first two races to gain a total of 25 points while fifth place Thursday dropped Saga to 24½ in spite of the two wins.

Two Long Island yachts, Henry Morgan's Oyster Bay entry, Indian Scout, sailed by C. Sherman Hoyt, and Paul Shields' Rebel, which was handled yesterday by Corny Shields, who is rated about the best of the Long Island small-boat sound yachtsmen, pressed Saga from the start. On the first beat to the windward Saga gained a 25-second lead over Indian Scout. On the first reach Lulu, which fared badly on the start, moved up from sixth place to fourth, then advanced to third as the yachts spread their spinnakers for the run home.

The wind freshened as they started the second trip around the triangle and Saga steadily increased its lead. Lulu nipped Indian Scout at the weather mark and finished just ahead of her. Marga, E. Ahlstrom's Finnish entry, did not start yesterday.

Georgetown 16, Harvard 15

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Georgetown University came from behind in the tenth inning today to defeat Harvard's baseball team, 16 to 15, in a drizzling rain. Hoyas had to score twice in the ninth to force the game into extra innings. Then, after Harvard had pushed across four runs in its half of the tenth, Georgetown rallied to score five. After Walsh of Harvard had been touched for three hits, Curtis replaced him and promptly hit two batsmen. Prouty followed him to the mound, to be greeted with a pair of singles, the second of which put over the winning run.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	5	2	.714
Los Angeles	4	3	.571
Missions	4	3	.571
Portland	3	3	.500
San Francisco	3	3	.500
San Diego	3	4	.429
Sacramento	3	4	.429
Oakland	2	5	.286

Results April 9

Missions 15, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 2, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 8, Oakland 5.
San Francisco 11, Portland 5.

Exhibition Baseball Results

Boston (N) 13, Columbia (SAL) 9.
Cincinnati (N) 11, Savannah (SAL) 3.
Chicago (N) 8, St. Louis (A) 1.
Chicago (A) 5, Pittsburgh (N) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 8, Jacksonville (SAL) 4.
Cleveland (A) 5, New York (N) 3.
New York (A) 8, Suiss (T) 3.
Newark (Int) 16, Toronto (Int) 2.
Montreal (Int) 3, Rochester (Int) 2.

North Carolina Wins Again

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 10 (AP)—The University of North Carolina's tennis team scored its seventh victory of the season yesterday by defeating Williams College 8 to 1.

Michigan Takes First Place In AAU Swim Meet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—The University of Michigan 400-yard, freestyle relay team last night accounted for the first new record in the National A. A. U. senior indoor swimming championships when they cleaved the No. 3 lane of the Yale University pool in 3: 31.4.

This time cut a full fifth of a second from the American mark of 3:31.6, established by a New York A. C. quartet on April 6, 1934, and now stands as the first official world record for the event. The race was accepted by the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur, the governing body of swimming at a meeting last summer.

Higgins Crafty

Joining the Michigan team of Waldemar Tomski, Tom Haynie, Ed Kirar and Bob Mowerson on the winners stand last night were Charles Hutter of Harvard and John Higgins, Ohio State freshman whose home is in Providence, R. I., and who is competing unattached.

Higgins, with a victory in the 220-yard breaststroke, became the first double champion of the current meet. He already has defended successfully his 300-yard medley crown.

In the breaststroke he was up against two fellow-members of the 1936 U. S. Olympic team, Jack Kasley of Michigan and Ray Kaye of the Detroit A. C., in addition to A. G. Jameson of Harvard, one of the East's best.

But Higgins plotted a shrewd race. While Jameson and Kasley, the Harvard lad especially, wore themselves down in the first 150 yards by use of the gruelling, though effective, "butter-fly" stroke, Johnny was taking it comparatively easy. At the 175-yard mark he started putting on the pressure, pulled up behind the pace-setting Kasley at 200-yards, and put on a driving, lifting sprint in the final 20 yards to finish in 2:40.5, trailed in that order by Kasley, Jameson and Dick Hough of Princeton.

Hutter, Harvard junior and captain-elect, moved onto the 220-yard freestyle throne which was vacated by Jack Medica when the West Coast ace decided to tour Australia.

It was strictly a race between Hutter and 18-year-old Chicago wonder, Adolph Kiefer of the Lake Shore A. C. Kiefer, competing in his first championship freestyle race, set the pace for the first half. He couldn't shake his Harvard rival, however, and Hutter was in front when they turned at 150, held to his margin at 200 and swept under the finish line in front. Trailing him came Kiefer, Haynie of Michigan, and John Macionis of Yale.

Kirar's terrific sprinting on his 100-yard third leg was what definitely wrapped up the relay for the Wolverines. They had been in front from the start, with Tomski outdistancing Christowski of the New York A. C. on the first leg.

Yale Third

But it was Kirar who enabled Bob Mowers, swimming the anchor leg for the N. C. A. A. and now national champions, to stave off a desperate bid by Peter Fick, New York A. C. national 100-yard king. The Winged Foot, which won last year, had to be content with second, while Yale and Harvard had a bitter duel for third prize, which went to the host Elis by a touch.

The Michigan triumph moved the Wolverine into first place in the race for the team title held by the Lake Shore. Michigan now has 17 points, Lake Shore is second with 14, Harvard third with 12 and the New York A. C. fourth with 11.

Bob Dunkelberger In Golf Finals

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10 (AP)—The final round of the North and South amateur golf tournament pitted 17-year-old Bob Dunkelberger against James T. Hunter, the steady Massachusetts veteran, for the title held by George T. Dunlap Jr., five times winner of the event.

Dunlap, a former national amateur champion, was eliminated in the quarter finals yesterday by Tom Jamison of Greensburg, Penna. Dunkelberger, 115-pound "mighty atom" from High Point, N. C., conquered Jamison by a five and four margin in the semi-final round.

Hunter, the tournament medalist, gained the final round by a 5 and 4 victory over Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, N. Y., one-time national public links champion, and a 2 and 1 triumph over Carl Dann Jr., of Orlando, Fla., two times Florida State champion.

Dunlap's defeat ended a run of 27 straight match play victories.

Australian Net Star Also Plays Good Golf

NEW YORK (AP)—Can you star at tennis and star at golf at the same time?

"Yes," says Norman Brooks, Australian tennis player. Here at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, en route to the coronation, he explained:

"I'd always been told that it was practically impossible to be a good golfer if you played a good game of tennis. I've torn that old theory all to pieces. I play tennis several times a week, and golf as often, and I wouldn't say my golf game was anything to laugh at!"

Brooks, president of the Australian Tennis Association, is organizer of the Senior Golfers' Association in Australia.

He wouldn't pick a winner of the United States-Australia Davis Cup matches.

Parkey Named Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., April 10—Fred Parkey, Temple, one of three two-year lettermen on the Oklahoma Aggie wrestling team, was named captain-elect of the Cowboy mat squad at a meeting of the 1937 varsity lettermen in the college gymnasium this week, Coach Ed Gallagher announced. The new captain will climax a brilliant mat career when he leads the Puncher varsity next season, being the sole survivor of the Aggies' five-man delegation on the 1936 American Olympic wrestling team.

N. Y. Golf Group Announce New Stymie Ruling

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The New York State Golf Association entered the controversy over the stymie today by ruling that for one year in its match play tournaments a ball lying within 12 inches of the cup or within 12 inches of the opponent's ball may be lifted at the option of either player.

At present under United States Golf Association rules, a ball may be lifted in match play only if it is the six-inch rule was probably all

The New York rule, a compromise between retaining or abolishing the stymie, was described by Edward E. Wyman, president of the association, as "an experiment." He said it had the sanction and the interest of the U. S. G. A.

The new rule reads as follows: "In match play, when both balls lie on the putting green and the ball nearer to the hole lies within 12 inches of the cup or of the other ball (the distance in either case to be measured from their nearest points), the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and the lifted ball shall then be replaced as near as is possible to the place where it lay."

The New York body proposes to poll the contestants in all its tournaments for their reaction to the modification.

Wyman said the executive committee of the New York association had decided the stymie definitely should have a place in match play golf. This modification was recommended, he added, after consideration of the changes in the golf ball since the original stymie rule was made.

"When using the old gutty ball, the six-inch rule was probably all right," Wyman said. "The gutty was smaller and much less lively than our present ball. Because of this it was easier to putt around, and it was easier to pitch over the other ball.

"The permission to lift the ball which lays the stymie, when within 12 inches of the cup, is intended to remove the so-called blockade of the hole and thus give the player a fairer chance to execute a reasonable stymie without the added hazard of knocking his opponent's ball into the cup."

Several sectional and state golf associations, including the western, California, Arkansas, and Massachusetts groups, have abolished the stymie. The U. S. G. A. in 1921 modified the stymie rule by permitting the man who was stymied to concede his opponent's next putt. This rule was shortly abandoned, however, and the U. S. G. A. has retained the regular stymie rule ever since.

Movement for abolishing the stymie gained impetus last autumn when on the 34th green in the final match for the United States amateur championship Johnny Fischer laid Jack McLean a difficult stymie which the Scot did not negotiate.

The New York suggestion is generally considered to be entirely new. The only compromise, outside of the 1921 experiment, to receive any general attention was to the effect that only self-laid stymies be enforced.

The New York state association also announced that it is trying to effect an investigation of the present New York State Social Security Board's ruling that the caddy is an employee of the club where he works. Under this ruling the clubs would have to pay taxes on all caddy fees.

It was also decided that the New York women's state tournament will be open only to residents of the state whose clubs belong to the state association.

Sam Snead Takes Lead in Charleston Golf Tournament

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10 (AP)—Piercing gale-like winds with his whistling drives and approaching accurately, Sam Snead, the 24-year-old golf rookie from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., resumed the lead yesterday in the 72-hole $5000 Tournament of Gardens.

While the sweeping wind sent scores skyrocketing all along the line, young Snead cracked par by one stroke to move out in front of the field with a 54-hole total of 209, four blows under par and two ahead of Henry G. Picard of Hershey, Penna.

Picard, winner of the Gardens' top prize for the last two years, took a miserable third-round 76, five strokes over par, and dropped back two blows behind Snead after leading the Virginian by four strokes at the end of 36 holes.

Along with locker-room talk of a possible "sit-down" strike by some of golf's older heads should the local rules committee reverse an early ruling, W. Lawson Little of San Francisco, Calif., the former world's amateur champion, was disqualified for improving the line of flight of his ball in dropping from a ditch.

The committee held that Little, whose second shot on the eighth hole landed in a drainage ditch, dropped the ball into the fairway from behind trees when he should have followed U. S. G. A. rules and dropped it on the other side of the ditch.

Little, taking a 5 on the par 4 eighth, finished the round with a 37-35—72 for a 54-hole mark of 216, which would have left him in sixth place had he not been disqualified. He was playing Picard, halfway leader with 135 strokes and followed by a large gallery. Picard was one over par with an outgoing 37 and needed 39 strokes coming in. He three-putted four greens.

Not to be outdone by Snead, who carded a 36-34, Jimmy Thomson, the blond belter from Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Penna., put together a pair of 35's for a 70, one under standard figures, and advanced to third place from sixth, gaining six strokes on Picard and remaining even with Snead.

Yale Elects Danielson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Deering Danielson of Groton has been elected captain of the Yale boxing team for the 1938 season. Danielson boxes in the 179-pound class. Edward McCarthy of New Haven was chosen manager.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 8, Williams 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

To Honor Zuppke

The position of head coach of football in an American college has always been considered a very precarious one. The ever-crying demand of the graduates for a winning team has been such that few of those named to develop the college elevens of the United States have been able to show any long tenure of office. While we do not have the statistics at hand, we believe that it is perfectly safe to say that the college football coach who could lay claim to having held such a position in one college for as long a term as 10 years is quite a rarity. Of course, in some instances this is due to the fact that a coach has been successful at one college and gets a call to a larger one; but in the majority of cases, the shortness of the term is due to the fact that victories have not come often enough to satisfy the graduates or undergraduates.

Wide World
Robert C. Zuppke

Entering His 25th Year

This coming fall will find one of the Big Ten head football coaches entering upon his 25th campaign at one university. He is Robert C. Zuppke, and the college whose gridiron fortunes he has presided over during the past 24 years is the University of Illinois. And there is much about Zuppke's coaching career that justifies the Illini authorities naming their 1937 campaign "Bob Zuppke's 25th Anniversary Season." In the first place, Zuppke is an alumnus of a rival Big Ten university, having graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1905. Up to the time Zuppke took hold of the Illini, that college's best football showing in the Big Ten had been a tie for the championship in 1910 with University of Minnesota. But the advent of the Badger graduate soon changed all this, and during his term of office at Illinois the Illini have won or shared seven Big Ten gridiron championship titles. In addition to this they have a margin of victory during that time over all of their Conference rivals with the exception of Michigan, which leads them by one victory, and Ohio State, with which they have broken even.

Michigan to Help Celebration

In picking out the game against Michigan as the one at which the special tribute is to be paid to "Bob," the Illinois authorities chose well, as the Wolverines have been a favorite rival of the Illini and then, too, it will give to Fielding H. Yost, the former Michigan head coach and present athletic director, a chance to be in the event. Back in 1913, Yost was busily engaged in coaching the Wolverines when Zuppke started on his career at Illinois and they are the only two Big Ten football coaches of that year who are still connected with the same universities. It is safe to say that they will receive well-deserved honors from one of the greatest gatherings ever assembled in the Illinois Stadium. It is indeed gratifying to see Illinois paying a fitting tribute to a football coach who has given to her splendid service and real sportsmanship.

A Fine Selection

In naming George M. Lott as coach of the coming United States Davis Cup doubles tennis team, the cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has made a fine selection. Lott was one of the greatest doubles players the United States has ever had and he is well qualified for his new duties. This year the doubles match is going to be a very important one in the final of the North American Zone competition, provided, of course, the United States and Australia meet in that match. It will be recalled that the loss of the doubles in the 1936 zone final resulted in the elimination of the United States. This year will probably find J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako again representing the United States, and they should be much better after Lott has been coaching them for two or three weeks. And this improvement should mean that Uncle Sam will be the next challenger of Great Britain.

Fine and Keres Divide Honors in Chess Play

MARGATE, Eng., April 10 (AP)—The international chess masters' tournament came to an end yesterday, when the five games in the ninth round were decided. Reuben Fine of New York and Paul Keres of Estonia, who drew their games in 64 moves, tied for first place with totals of 7½ points and divided the two chief prizes.

Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris, former world champion, finished in third place with 6 points, followed by Jan Foltys, Czechoslovakia, with 5½, and P. S. Milner-Barry, England, with 5. Fine and Keres will play in the tournament scheduled to begin at Ostend on Sunday.

College Baseball Result

Georgetown 16, Harvard 15.

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Mon. Eve., 19th—"THE GONDOLIERS"
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Markham Denies Talk of 'Split' On Florida Ship Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—The Florida ship canal issue which has been identified in a good many minds with Passamaquoddy and a condemnation of presidential high-handedness in moving without congressional authority, has been reopened in Washington.

Maj.-Gen. Edward H. Markham, chief of army engineers, yesterday termed "silly" the charge that he disagreed with the river and harbor board of the War Department over the practicality of the proposed canal, upon which work was started at the President's initiative, which since has ceased by failure of Congress to continue additional funds. Differences that exist between him and the board, General Markham told a House committee yesterday, are over matters of cost and technical details, but not on the major issue of the canal itself.

Differ Over Depth

General Markham, for example, says a canal 33 feet deep would be sufficient, costing about $200,000,000, while the board wants a canal between 35 and 37 feet deep and thinks the cost would be $263,000,000.

Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York, obviously seeking to explain the reopening of the Florida canal project by the interpretation that General Markham was following President Roosevelt's desires, brought out in questions that the officer was appointed directly by the Chief Executive.

Good Faith Upheld

However, Mr. Beiter's questions brought immediate expression from other committee members of their confidence in General Markham's good faith and independence, and in the army corps of engineers who worked out the estimates.

General Markham felt the canal would not damage the state's fresh water to any great degree, although it might draw down the level in wells in the near vicinity. This was less drastic than the opinion of the board, which saw danger to immediate wells in the situation, with "many claims for damage" arising under it.

New Orleans Girl Chosen 'Queen Shenandoah XIV'

WINCHESTER, Va., April 10 (AP)—Miss Gretchen Bigelow Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jones Thomson of New Orleans, La., was selected today to reign as "Queen Shenandoah XIV" in the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival.

Miss Thomson's father is business manager and vice-president of the Item-Tribune Publishing Company in New Orleans, of which his brother, James M. Thomson, is publisher. Her mother was formerly Miss Gretchen Bigelow of Worcester, Mass., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bigelow, and a descendant of John Bigelow and Priscilla Alden of Massachusetts.

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Hawaii to Offer New Attraction In Winter Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—If winter continues to come to Hawaii and stays as long as it has this year the mid-Pacific islands may offer a unique combination of recreational advantages to vacationists who like to mix their skiing and surfing.

Mauna Kea, Hawaii's highest mountain and sister peak of the active volcano, Mauna Loa, has been blanketed this year with one of the heaviest snows in history. During February and March tourists and a few islanders with a working knowledge of winter sports organized a skiing expedition preliminary to organization of Hawaii's first skiing club.

First skiing in Hawaii's history was attempted last year when the snow extended from Mauna Kea's 13,784-foot summit down to the 7000-foot level, the lowest it had been in 28 years. This year the snowfall was equally abundant, and offered one continuous ski run of six miles at an estimated speed of 50 miles an hour.

Intrigued by stories of fun to be had in the snow fields many islanders are looking forward to the time when, by use of inter-island plane and automobile, a vacationer may enjoy a morning of skiing on the snowy slopes of Mauna Kea, and an afternoon of riding the surf at Waikiki.

Richmond Celebrates 200th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 10—This month marks the 200th anniversary of the "laying off" of the city of Richmond, which was done in April, 1737. The lots were laid off by Major William Mayo, and were advertised for sale in the Williamsburg Gazette. The town was called Richmond because of a resemblance to Richmond-on-the-Thames in England.

"Major William Mayo," says Christian's "Richmond, Her Past and Present," "laid off the town into 32 squares, four wide and eight long, and each square contained four lots. These lots sold for seven pounds each in Virginia currency."

P. & O. Liner Aground, Blocks Suez Canal

CAIRO, Egypt, April 10 (AP)—All shipping in the Suez Canal was blocked today when the giant P. & O. liner Viceroy of India went aground.

The Viceroy was en route to England with 700 passengers. The ship's officers said they hoped to refloat her by nightfall.

Harvard Trends Shown as Away From the Classics

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 2—The recent commentary by James B. Conant, president of Harvard, on the shift away from the classics and romance languages as fields of concentration in college found support when Harvard freshmen filed their tentative concentration preferences this week.

Thought figures on next year's sophomore concentrators are not yet complete, with 17 reports still out, and in view of the fact that next fall's definite decisions on a field of study necessarily make present figures inaccurate, a distinct trend toward the social sciences is plainly evident.

English, usually the leader in concentration compilations, gives way to government, economics, and history this year, as 1940 classmen boosted economics and government to a tie for the lead with 124 each. While government rose from 105 to 124, English fell from 109 to 83.

Out of the 26 possible fields of concentration, 14 showed an increased enrollment this year. Ten showed a loss, while two remained unchanged. Marked increases were noted in nearly all the natural sciences. Chemistry rose from 46 concentrators last year to 66 for this year. Biology increased from 26 to 35, and the geological sciences have 22 this year as contrasted with last year's 18. Romance languages fell from 53 to 36. Contrary to the general science trend, physics dropped from 23 to 18, while fine arts was increasing from 18 to 28. Philosophy also rose slightly, from 17 to 21.

The other fields remain largely the same. History and literature showed an increase of only two men, to make its total 47.

Total Steel Wages Reported Highest In Industry's History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Having reached a peak of $1,055,000,000 a year, total steel pay rolls are at the highest level in the history of the industry, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports in a survey released here. Average hourly earnings of steel employees, currently at 83.5 cents, also are at a peak, it was said.

"Wages being paid to the average steel employee are at the rate of $7 a day," the institute added. "The minimum wage in the Pittsburgh and Chicago steel districts is 62.5 cents an hour, or $5 a day of eight hours."

Two general pay increases within five months were responsible for adding $205,000,000 a year to the pay rolls of the industry and raising the average earnings of steel workers almost 26 per cent, according to the report.

"In 1929, the best previous year, the industry paid out a total of $841,000,000 in wages to 458,000 employees," it continued. "Before then the record wage total was $825,000,000 in 1919, paid to 469,000 workers. The current level of wages is more than three times the 1933 pay roll of $318,000,000."

The institute reported that wages were being paid to 548,000 steel employees this year.

"Present indications are that introduction of the basic 40-hour week will not result in large additions to numbers of men on steel company pay rolls, which now show about 76,000 more wage earners than in 1929," the report continued. "In the first place, employees of many companies are reported to have registered protests against any further shortening of hours, and in favor of the longer hours—up to 48 hours per week—with time and a half for overtime over 40 hours. Furthermore, from most districts come reports of shortages of skilled workers required for the jobs involving long hours.

"Although the current level of steel pay rolls is 25 per cent above the 1929 figure, the composite price of finished steel is only 13 per cent above 1929 and still remains 6 per cent below the post-war peak of prices of 1923. The tonnage of steel produced in the first 10 weeks of 1937 is only a little more than 1 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1929."

Lincoln Portrait By Healy Slated For White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—The Healy portrait of Abraham Lincoln, held by close relatives of the former President to be his best likeness, is to become the property of the nation in the White House some day.

Mrs. Mary Harlan Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, who recently passed on here, specified in her will that the portrait should be the property of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Isham, of Washington, D. C., as long as she lives and shall then be turned over to the government provided it can be given an appropriate position in the White House.

The only Lincoln portrait now in the White House hangs in the state dining room. Painted by W. Cogswell, it shows Lincoln standing with a scroll in his left hand and the Capitol dome in the background.

The Healy portrait is probably the most familiar to Americans. Reproductions hang in many schoolrooms and public buildings.

The portrait and a set of solid silver used by the former President were the only valuable Lincolniana in Mrs. Lincoln's possession. She and her husband made a practice of giving most articles of this kind to the Government during their lifetime on the theory they belonged to the people of the United States.

In 1919, Robert Todd Lincoln presented to the Library of Congress several trunks of personal and state papers of the President with the proviso that they not be made public until 21 years after his passing. He passed on in 1926 and thus they will not be accessible until 1947.

Other Lincolniana which Mrs. Robert Lincoln gave to the Government now occupy prominent positions in the Library of Congress. They include the inaugural Bible, the family Bible and a letter from Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Lincoln's will provides that if her two daughters, Mrs. Isham and Mrs. Robert Rahdolph, have no children, or if their children have no issue, the residue of the estate shall be divided among The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, the American Red Cross, and Iowa Wesleyan College.

Coronation Service Planned At Trinity For New Yorkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Following a custom which dates back to Colonial days, Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church will hold a service of thanksgiving for the coronation of George VI, on May 12, it was announced by the Rev. Frederic S. Fleming, rector of Trinity, here today.

The service, he said, would be the same as that held in Great Britain and which was designed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, thus following the special order appointed for the parishes of the Church of England for Coronation Day.

Dr. Fleming, assisted by the Protestant Episcopal clergy of the entire parish, will conduct the service. Dr. Channing Lefebvre, choir master, will conduct the music.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Georgia

Savannah—Sundays, 10:15 p. m., WTOC, 1260kc.

Convict on Opium Charges

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Six men accused of conspiracy in connection with the smuggling of opium into the United States were found guilty today on all three counts of the indictment by a Federal Court jury in Brooklyn. All the defendants, including a Chinese ship's carpenter, who pleaded guilty when the trial opened and testified for the government, were remanded to jail by Judge Grover M. Moscowitz for sentence on April 19.

Auto Speed Limit Of 45 to 50 Miles Urged at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 8—Forewarned by delegates of the Federal Government's intention to demand that excessive speeds and drunken drivers be permanently outlawed from the nation's highways, state and city officials ended a two-day safety conference here with a resolution to push uniform, maximum speed laws of 45 to 50 miles an hour on an all-New England front.

The resolution climaxed a series of addresses and panel discussions representative of state, city and federal viewpoints, emphasizing excessive speed as the greatest of all "highwaymen," robbing the nation of $2,000,000,000 in economic losses annually. Primary consideration by the 1500 safety delegates was also given to the demand of A. Robert Forster of the Evanston (Ill.) police department to "stop placing the burden of responsibility for prosecuting reckless drivers upon the shoulders of innocent victims."

The Federal Government's intention to strengthen its position in the highway picture in every state was described by Representative Emmet O'Neal of Kentucky "not as a threat" but as a forceful reminder that the Government was behind the safety delegates in anything that they did to curb the mounting highway toll.

Speaking as special representative for Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Representative O'Neal's address was the high light of the conference, not only because of the importance attached to highway problems by the Federal Government, but because the state conference, for the first time in 16 years, placed highway safety at the top of its program.

No Dictation to States

While the Federal Government had no intention of dictating to the states in an attempt to obtain hard and fast regulation for highway safety, he said, "the authorities in Washington are vitally alert to the intolerable highway condition."

From the Representative's analysis it was clear that the Federal Government was in the highway picture to see that the public demand for safe roads is crystallized into action. And the immediate intention of the authorities in Washington is "to obtain this action through the constituted agencies in the states."

As part of its bid toward influencing stricter legislation against high speeds and a less tolerant attitude toward drunken driving, the Government has set up a Federal Accident Prevention Conference with branch committees in all but one of the 48 states. These committees constitute the groundwork for what the speaker declared would shortly develop into a powerful federal organization for highway safety.

Representative O'Neal declined to say whether federal authorities definitely favored governors on automobile engines to curb high speeds. "We will leave such things to automobile manufacturers, who have shown a co-operative attitude," he said.

For Definite Limit

Accepting Representative O'Neal's attack upon speed as the keynote of the conference, the 1600 delegates followed through with their resolution to exchange the existing over-flexible New England laws of "reasonable speeds" for a definite and enforceable maximum on speeds.

Mr. Forster than rallied the delegates to the cause of holding reckless drivers criminally liable for the damage they cause. The present loose attitude of the police toward minor accidents, he said, permits thousands of reckless drivers to go undetected and ignores a valuable source of information for accident prevention.

The Illinois expert declared that the highway problem could not be solved until local police ceased to ignore the great majority of minor accidents, leaving the innocent victims the alternative of prosecuting their own cases or failing to obtain compensation for the damage done. In either event, the reckless driver is unpenalized, said Mr. Forster.

Albert Bigelow Paine

NEW SMYRNA, Fla., April 10 (AP)—Albert Bigelow Paine, of West Redding, Conn., author and biographer, who passed on last night, was a member of the Pulitzer Prize Committee for the past eight years. He had just finished reading the novel which will bring its author the award.

Mr. Paine was the literary executor of Mark Twain and wrote a biography of the humorist. One of his first works was "Rhymes by Two Friends," written in collaboration with William Allen White. He contributed poetry to a number of magazines. In 1928 he was decorated by the French as a chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Paine was born at West Bedford, Mass., July 10, 1861. His literary career extended from 1893 to 1935. One of his last works was "Mark Twain's Notebook." For 10 years he was a department editor of St. Nicholas magazine.

He was author of more than 40 novels, biographies and other works. He wrote of Lillian Gish, Thomas Nast and George Fisher Baker, among others.

For the past 40 years Mr. Paine had spent most of his time in Europe and the East.

Girls' Leader

Mrs. W. Burden Stage

Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke

Member of the National Board of Directors of Girl Scouts, Who Presided at Silver Jubilee Banquet

U.S. Youth Grand, President's Wife Tells Girl Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Youth should be freed from any charge that it wants something for nothing, in the opinion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Speaking at the Silver Jubilee dinner held by the Girl Scouts at the Biltmore Hotel here last night, her defense of young persons was interpreted as an answer to remarks attributed to Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, wife of the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the National Council of Federated Churchwomen, to the effect that there was a growing tendency throughout the United States to demand reward when no work had been done.

"I am not one bit afraid of what young people will do to this country," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "They are a grand group.

"Far more of this generation than of the older ones expect to earn their own living, and refuse to have things handed to them on a silver platter. They have a feeling that it 'just isn't done' to sit back and let someone else work for them. They want to earn their own way—not to be ornaments to society.

"I know many persons that think people today expect to get things for nothing and are afraid of the consequences. I wish those people would take a trip across the country in a second-hand Ford and stay overnight in cabins. They would learn then what youth is ready to do, and would feel more confidence in the future of America when those young people take over the burdens we lay down.

"Girls and boys today know more at 21 than my generation knew at 50. Today no Boy Scout or Girl Scout comes to voting age without a sense of conditions and an objective in life.

"But we must trust our young people and believe in them, for their objectives are the same as ours, though their methods may differ. We all want the same thing—a better America."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that many persons shun going into politics, thinking "it is a dirty business." "It is," she added, but she advised the necessity for knowing more about what was going on in the community and in government.

Sir Gerald Campbell, British consul general in New York, was another speaker.

800 Peace Essays Received in Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—More than 800 essays on world peace have been received in the world competition sponsored by the New History Society. A statement from Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, president of the society, said yesterday:

"We believe that 95 per cent of the men and women of the earth desire peace, but that they long for it silently and that this very silence is their undoing. In order to break that silence, break it everywhere, and cause the articulation of the voice of humanity in effective and dynamic words, the New History Society is offering $5000 in cash prizes for the best essays submitted in a world competition on 'How Can the People of the World Achieve Universal Disarmament?'"

This universal plebiscite on the establishment of peace through disarmament is open to the inhabitants of the globe with no restrictions whatsoever as to race, age, or educational qualifications. The competition will close on May 1 and prize winners will be announced in the late summer or early fall. Literature regarding the competition, translated in 11 languages—English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Russian and Arabic—has been mailed to 66 nations of the world and essays from almost every corner of the earth have already been received.

Peace With Equality Called China's Aim by Youth Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The revolution which has become a synonym for China in transition, is not confined to government and politics, but has entered the whole Chinese social world, breaking down traditions that go further back than Confucius to level family customs whose roots are down deep in antiquity, according to Miss Loh Tsei, of Peiping.

Miss Tsei is here on her way home from Geneva, where she went last November as delegate from the All-China Student Union in Chekiang, to the World Youth Congress. A student at Tsing Hua University, she is carrying the message of the Chinese youth movement to students in the United States and is speaking also before peace groups on the connection between peace in the Pacific and the struggle of the Chinese people. She has spoken before students at Vassar and at Hunter colleges and will address groups in Philadelphia and Boston.

"I am an example of what is happening in Chinese family life," Miss Tsei told this correspondent. "Youth is very rebellious and it is growing harder to restrict young people. As an individual, a young woman in China might be glad to obey her parents, but this is not true of youth as a generation.

"When I failed to return home after the Geneva conference, my parents were very much worried. My father cabled me in Europe to come home. My mother wept. She did not eat for two days.

"But I brought them around gradually to my viewpoint. Now I have my independent action. Many students from the more conservative families are finding it very hard to break away. In the old family system, the grandfather or father was the supreme authority, but that system is breaking down, due to the growth of the youth movement.

"Youth is playing a major part in waking up China. Politically, socially, economically, the students are showing a fighting spirit in working for national liberation. We want peace, we tell the workers and peasants, but not a submissive peace. What we are seeking is a peace based upon equality."

Miss Tsei said there were 200,000 young persons from primary schools, high schools and colleges under the influence of the All-China Student Union. As they comprise only a small group of the estimated 25 per cent in China who are literate and are endeavoring to spread the doctrine of a liberated China among the other 75 per cent, the proportion of youthful workers is much too small, she declared.

"Every summer and winter vacation the students make educational pilgrimages among the workers in the city and the peasants," Miss Tsei continued. "Most of them welcome us wholeheartedly as they have been kept in ignorance of national affairs. Our first step has been to try to organize them against aggression. Classes are held in the large centers for workers and schools are organized for peasant women and children.

"Our youth movement is having a tremendous effect on the older generation. Many of them listen to us with sympathy, although there are those who declare we are too young and insist that everything be done according to old customs."

Going back to 1919, when Chinese students led the protest against their delegates signing the Versailles Treaty, which "as a result wasn't signed," she recalled that young persons in China had, as individuals, been leaders for 20 years or more, taking active roles in the days of the newly-formed Republic.

"But to stand up as a unit — that is new," she added.

Every Dog and Cat To Have Its 'Day'; Humane Week Due

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Every dog has his day and starting tomorrow the dogs—and cats and other animals too for that matter—are going to have their week.

The 22d anniversary of "Be Kind to Animals Week" will be observed throughout the country and it all goes back to a linotype operator in Charleston, S. C., named Henry Sewith.

Mr. Sewith in 1915 started an educational program in behalf of animals, financing his activities with his earnings as a printer.

Pet shows will be held in this and other cities through this week, appropriate programs will be held in many schools and mention of the occasion is planned from a number of pulpits.

Notes Tell History Of 'My Maryland'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Mr., April 8—Papers and manuscripts connected with the life of James R. Randall, poet whose song "My Maryland" became so intimately connected with the history of Maryland and of the Southern Confederacy and later was adopted as the official song of Maryland, are on exhibition at the State House here.

A copy of his famous song in manuscript, written by the author in 1884, is included in the collection. From about this same period also date four letters written to a Miss Day, in which Mr. Randall explains why he wrote the poem. Another, to Prof. Brander Matthews, develops the same theme.

Professor Matthews likewise was the recipient of a letter from Mrs. Hetty C. Martin, describing how the song became popular almost overnight throughout Maryland and the Confederacy. Professor Matthews later published both these letters in the newspapers, together with an explanation of his interest in the song. Clippings dating from 1884 are included in the collection.

When the Maryland General Assembly moved to adopt the song officially, its name was changed to "Maryland, My Maryland," and is now most familiar in that form. A printed copy of the act by which the Assembly made it a part of the state heritage is on display.

Judge Williams Approved

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today the nomination of Robert Lee Williams of Oklahoma to be United States Circuit Judge in the Tenth Circuit. Judge Williams, now a district judge, recently was nominated for promotion by President Roosevelt after he had written to Attorney General Cummings that he would retire two years hence, when he becomes 70 years of age.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Simplicity in A Living Room

Baltimore.

The aim of a modern room is the combination of comfort, color and grace, an achievement of which any decorator may be proud. Such a result was obtained in the exhibition home on display at the National Home Show held recently in this city, by the Real Estate Board.

One of the most striking features of the living room was the combination of maple and strictly modern furniture. A maple double seat of the colonial period, for instance, looked well in the same room with a chair of black and chromium upholstered in white leather.

* * *

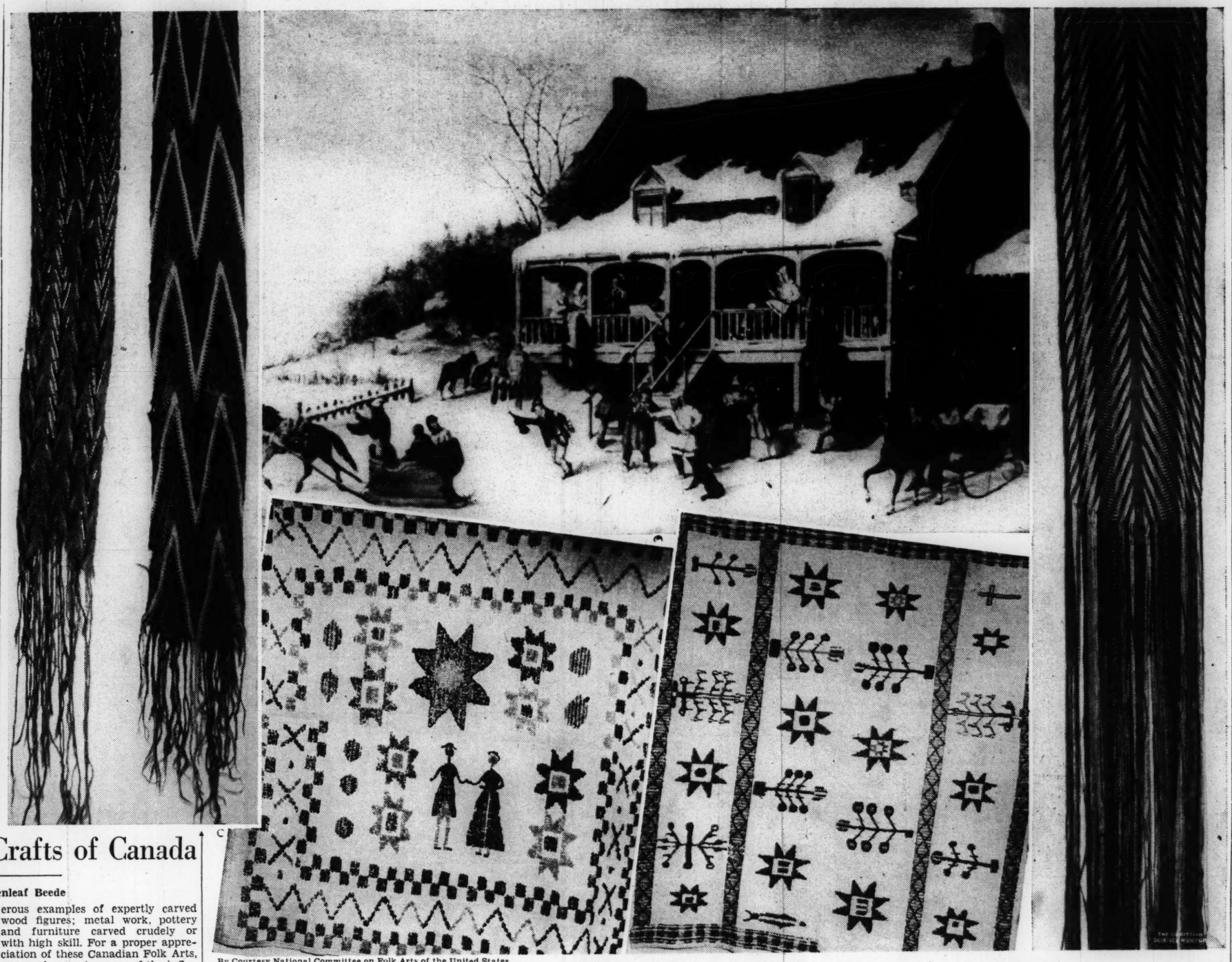
The walls were apricot, harmonizing with the tone of the maple. A broadloom rug of deep cocoa color covered the floor, a white rug in front of the fireplace accenting the white lamps and other accessories. Draperies were of glazed chintz with a profusion of pink and brown flowers on a white background. White Venetian blinds hung at the windows in place of glass curtains.

The architecture of the house was modified colonial. In the living room, however, a very modern white fireplace seemed perfectly at home among its more prosaic surroundings.

* * *

The lighting arrangement of the room was unusual. There was no ceiling light and the only sconces were over the fireplace. But there were numerous lamps and the ceiling was painted a darker shade of apricot, reflecting a soft glow when the indirect lighting was turned on.

It is a simple matter to finance a home of this type under the "Single Mortgage System" of the Federal Housing Administration or one's own house may be modernized under the Administration's credit plan; the funds, of course, coming from private financial institutions. Full details of such financing may be obtained from the local office of the Housing Administration or by writing direct to headquarters at Washington, D C.



By Courtesy National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States

It is from the Province of Quebec that have come the loans from numerous Canadian museums and some individual collectors that the National Committee on Folk Arts have assembled, for the exhibition continuing through April at Folk Arts Center, 673 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The larger scene in this group shows the breaking up of a sleighing party, from the painting by Cornelius Krieghoff about 1856. Below this is shown a coverlet of hand-spun wool with miscellaneous patterns woven in what the habitants term boutonnue manner. Below at the right is a cotton coverlet of gray-white background with figures in red, greens, browns, and only a little blue. At the extreme left are two examples of the greatly admired arrow sash; and at the right, from the National Museum of Canada, appears the finest known example. Its colors are blues, red, yellows and green; its length is extraordinary—four yards and nine inches, its width eight inches.

Early Arts and Crafts of Canada

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

A source of distinctive handicrafts that is practically unknown to most Americans has been drawn on for this year's exhibition at the Folk Arts Center, scheduled to continue through April 30. This is the headquarters of the National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States, at 673 Fifth Avenue (entrance on East Fifty-third Street). Near as Canada is to our northern states, the work displayed is likely to surprise nearly all visitors by its distinctive character and by the astonishing skill with which much of it is wrought.

As was true of the material shown two years ago when New England and Pennsylvania works were exhibited, textiles in the form of weaving and embroidery dominate the display. Since these take forms which are unknown in the States, they constitute one of the two major interests of this show. The other is in the excellent wood carving, superior in its traditions and in its execution to examples previously shown in this place.

Although noticeably fewer pieces of primitive and strongly individualistic work are shown, there are numerous examples of expertly carved wood figures; metal work, pottery and furniture carved crudely or with high skill. For a proper appreciation of these Canadian Folk Arts, one needs consciousness of the influences under which these people worked, in contrast to those which surrounded craft workers in the New England and other states. Nearly all these examples are from the Province of Quebec, particularly the section along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, including the Island of Orleans.

For generations, chief Canadian settlement extended only along this great waterway, confined chiefly to the region between Montreal and Quebec, and somewhat eastward, the latter city being the center of it all. From here, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley were explored by Champlain, LaSalle and others, who thus laid the basis for French claim to the whole region between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies to the Gulf of Mexico.

At Quebec, strongly fortified port, located not only military and civil authorities for the colony, but also the ecclesiastical. Here, as throughout Europe for centuries, the church was the great patron of arts and crafts, carving, pottery and metal work being fostered and their products purchased liberally for church use. Men and women of high skill in these arts were sent from France to practice them and to teach others to carry them on. Thus were preserved, especially in wood carving, the traditions of medieval times. In the Quebec region particularly fine work was done, not only for churches, but in the figureheads of many ships which were built in earlier years along the St. Lawrence.

Louis Jobin, Master Carver

In the present exhibition, the high quality of this art is seen in the work of Louis Jobin (1844-1927), done at his little shop in Ste. Anne de Beaupré. Included are his Head of an Apostle, a sketch in wood; also an interpretation of Leonardo de Vinci's Last Supper in the same medium, by Jean Baptiste Côté. In the last-named piece the carver has retained the character of this famous frescoe, while changing slightly, to his liking, the grouping and the faces of the figures, all of which are richly painted. Scarcely less important in its quality is a small casket by the Quebec wood-carver Morel more than 50 years ago, while the panel of vines and grapes by Dubé, done in the 1860's, is a pleasing example in stylized manner.

It should not be assumed that items of this sort can be found at all commonly nowadays. For some years Canadians have been keenly alive to the importance of the quality and value of this material. The Dominion Government has brought much of it into its National Museum of Canada, the National Gallery, the Art Gallery of Toronto, National Parks Bureau, Le Musée du Séminaire de Trois-Rivières and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. All of these institutions have been generous in loaning for the present showing. It is through the enthusiastic co-operation of Dr. Marius Barbeau of the National Museum of Canada, that nearly all these articles have been assembled, some of them coming from distinguished private collectors in both Canada and the United States.

Two Classes of Fabrics

Of the fabrics that are included here there are two distinct groups. One includes coverlets and portieres, home-woven in pattern and types which their makers designate as "catalogue," "couverture à la planche" and "boutonnue." These last come from the Ile-aux-Coudres, St. Urbain and Eboulements. The second type of weaving is particularly rare and difficult, used almost wholly in the production of arrow sashes or "ceintures fléchées."

The portieres and coverlets are alike in that the same peculiar sort of material is used in weavers' shuttles. This is extremely fine cotton or linen cloth, cut in narrow strips, and so folded that few or no ravelings show as it appears in the fabric, where it gives the impression of coarse cotton yarn. These rolled or folded strips are usually less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter—sometimes half that size—alternating with two to five threads of fine spun yarn.

While New Englanders have for many years used cloth in filling in this manner for weaving carpets and sometimes rugs, the strands were always much larger. Nor do they, as in this case, alternate with threads of yarn, making an effect that suggests corduroy.

These coverlets and portieres are mostly of gray-white background ornamented with a limited variety of patterns in colored wool yarns. The colors used are two reds, and tones of green and brown, or lavender, and but very rarely a bit of blue. Eight-point stars and square dots in lines are common, while a branched pattern of doubtful origin is used with numerous modifications.

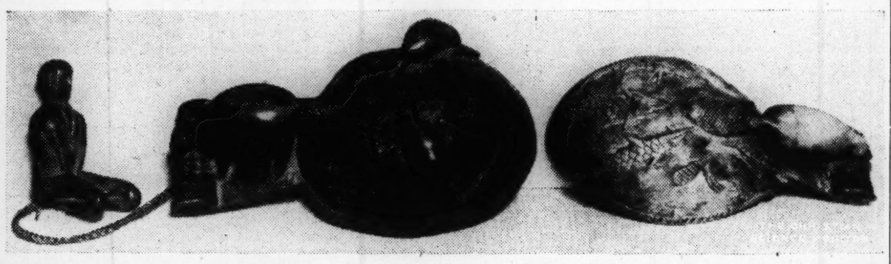
The Arrow Sash

Without a broad knowledge of the textiles of many countries, it would be rash to say that the Canadian ceinture fléchée, or arrow sash, is in its technique a unique weaver's product nor that similar articles of dress are not worn by men of other lands. However that may be, this sash is very difficult to make, and to produce one skillfully for a fiancé or relative was the proud accomplishment of young women of two or three generations back. The examples shown are six to nine inches in width and two yards or more in length, woven of fine woolen yarn, twisted very hard. The pattern suggests a multitude of arrow barbs, and the colors are rich in faded blues, reds, yellows and greens. The threads that run the entire length may extend two feet on each end as long fringes.

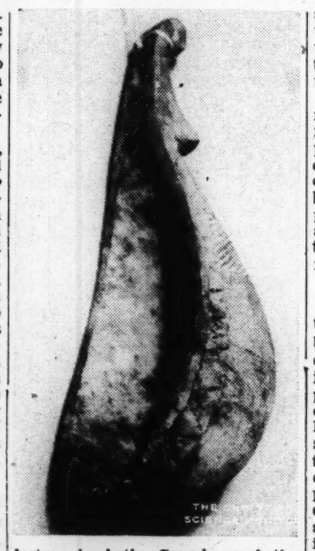
These gay and precious sashes were jealously treasured by the trappers and woodsmen who wore them. In the old days there was considerable color elsewhere in the men's clothing, of fur or heavy woolens, and these multicolored sashes were a becoming ornament. In later years coats and trousers have become more prosaic, but still on gala occasions, as rival quartets meet for folk songs, the ceinture fléchée is brought out and worn as a fitting contemporary of the ancient music which these sturdy old-timers revive so effectively.

Some pottery here is made by the Dion family and a few delightfully carved drinking cups of maple—bird's-eye or burl. Made with handles that are level with their tops, these shallow, shell-like ovals would rest close against the voyageur's side. A rawhide thong at the end of the handle had on its other end a carved object to prevent its slipping out, similar to the netsuke of the Japanese inro.

Priceless as a supplement to these poignant suggestions of early Canadian life are two paintings of habitant scenes by Cornelius Krieghoff, an Austrian artist who came to this land in the 1840's. Marrying a Canadian girl, he remained to depict many picturesque phases of village and frontier life, leaving a unique record of its work, its gayety and its landscapes. The two paintings here are different in their subjects but both are crowded with animation, humor and, one must believe, an artist's genuine participation in the activities portrayed.



Drinking cups of Canadian woodsmen are usually made of bird's-eye maple or maple burl, and carved with various degrees of skill and elaboration. The beaver is a common ornament, often used with fishes.



The example at the left is especially well executed and has been loaned by Mr. G. Mott Williams of Quebec. The small sitting figure is to hold the thong of the cup from slipping through the wearer's belt.

Movable Mirror Stand

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

For people who often do not find a convenient place for the mirror, where the light is right so they could get a really good view, a new kind shown at recent furniture markets will be welcome.

It looks something like a floor lamp, a circular mirror instead of a shade attached to the top of the pole. Like a hall tree or costumer, it can be moved around to suit the needs of the one using it; in front of a window is the most popular place. The mirror slides up or down on the pole, and can be adjusted otherwise to give the right angle.

'A Prefabricated Five-Room House'

In describing the pictures which accompanied the above entitled article, on April 3, we should have stated that the house was situated in Spring Lake, New Jersey, rather than on Long Island.

Further information relative to this home has been received which will doubtless be helpful to our readers. In the last paragraph of the article, to anyone contemplating a similar building to stand in a salt atmosphere, the owners recommended a preliminary coat of aluminum paint over steel casements windows inside and out, and over all steel that is not within the wall. The owners would now like to recommend that as a result of past experience it has been found that aluminum paint has not prevented rusting, but that a good metal primer, covered by a finish coat of whatever color is desired, will protect the steel surface from salt dampness.

It has also been suggested that copper mesh screens should be given one coat instead of two, as stated in the article, and thoroughly brushed and cleaned at the end of each summer. We were interested to hear that due to the rock-wool insulation, the heating cost of the cottage was kept down to well under $60 for the entire winter.

For the Bathroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Bath shower curtains are coming into the shops with a new type of heading at the top. Made of oiled silk, the curtains have a facing at the top like a wide hem, which stands high enough to hide the rod. Formerly the finish at the top was metal eyelets, and the hooks which hung from the rod and caught into the metal holes allowed the curtains to fall several inches below.

Now shower curtains hang like draperies, with a stiff top concealing the support. Furthermore, little metal clips are slipped into the heading which are in turn slipped on to the rod. These are removable, leaving no metal in the cloth and making it more easily laundered. (It is claimed that oiled silk can be satisfactorily washed and pressed with a warm iron.)

Another improvement is the insertion at the bottom of three suction cups to attach to the tub and keep the curtain from being drawn against the body when the shower is in use.

The old-fashioned polka dot seems to be the most popular pattern now, in oiled silk, said a leading manufacturer at the exhibit of the Chicago Drapery Manufacturers' Association. These come in practically every combination of colors—black on green, blue on white, white on green, yellow on white.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Schools—Colleges Home Study

As Schools of Many Lands Prepare for Goodwill Day

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

International School Party

A 1936 Goodwill Program That May Offer 1937 Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln, Neb.

World Goodwill Day was celebrated last year by the Bancroft School, Lincoln, Nebraska, on May 18, with an international party and a radio broadcast from the school auditorium over KFAB. The general public was invited to hear the thirteen Goodwill greeting letters, sent in reply to letters written by the children. The letters were broadcast by thirteen children of grades second through sixth. As announcer of the program, Miss E. Ruth Myrtle, the principal, said:

"Bancroft School in Lincoln, Nebraska, is on this day, May 18, with the rest of the children of the world and their friends, celebrating 'World Goodwill Day.' We are having our party in our large school auditorium, now filled with 350 elementary school children together with their parents and other guests. The purpose of our Goodwill Day party is to stimulate in our children an interest in the children who live in other countries, and whom they have never seen. This world citizenship is built early in the minds of children, which is the best means we have at present, of the future realization of World Peace.

'In hearts too young for enmity, there
lies the way to make men free;
When children's friendships are world-wide, new ages will be glorified.
Let child love child, and strife will cease; disarm the hearts, for that is peace.' "

After the broadcasting of the letter messages by the children, she closed with: "What we need everywhere today is to teach the rising generations how to get along together. They must be taught the principles of World Citizenship. This does not mean that we are not to love our own country, not to teach our children patriotism. In fact, the better we love our own firesides, our own institutions, our own country, the better foundation we have for neighborliness and respect for other people. True patriotism, therefore, must recognize love of country."

Immeasurable Influence for Good

It would be next to impossible to measure the influence for good upon the children taking part, and probably upon their radio audiences as well. Among the messages broadcast were the letters from which we quote the following:

My dear Irene:

Shortly after the formulation of the Pact of Paris, I heard Judge Kellogg, the Secretary of State of the United States and co-author with Monsieur Briand of the Pact, state that though most of the nations of the earth had signed the Pact yet it was of little value aside from the attitude of mind of the people of those countries. In other words he argued that there could be no disarmament of the nations, without a preceding disarmament of the mind. We have had four illustrations this last year, of nations that were signers of the Pact, but yet had broken it and gone to war, chiefly because the minds of the people of these nations had not been previously disarmed.

Thus, you can see the value of these goodwill days, among the school children of America and of other countries. It is quite necessary that your mind should be disarmed, and that you develop in the place of attitudes of hostility, attitudes of friendship towards other people. On no other basis can the permanent peace of the world be attained. . . .

Hence, we, your teachers, appeal to you now, to become interested in other people, their welfare, their modes of life and ideals, and achievements. On that basis of the knowledge of other peoples should be built the attitude of goodwill towards them; and, in turn, on that basis alone can be built the enduring peace which is an insurance to the maintenance of your own culture, as well as of the culture of your neighbors.

Yours very truly,
Paul Monroe, Director.
President of World Federation of Education Associations.

* * *

Dear Friends:

Goodwill Day greetings! I am sending this bit of old Copenhagen to bring my thanks for your good letter—which brought Lincoln and Lincoln friends vividly and happily to mind.

My new children's book about Denmark will be published by Dodd Mead and Company in the autumn.

Affectionately,
Ruth Bryan Owen,
American Minister to Denmark.

* * *

Dear David:

The old saying, "Get acquainted with your neighbor; maybe you will like him," is a true one. If we would apply in our national lives the same principles that prevail in relationships between individuals, the world would be a better place in which to live. All Americans, except the Indians, are descended from people who moved here from other countries. We can love our own land, and at the same time love the lands and peoples from which our forefathers came. I am sure that if we knew the men and women and children of other lands better, we would like them better.

With best wishes for your broadcast, I am

Very truly yours,
Uel W. Lamkin,
Secretary-General of W. F. E. A.

* * *

Dear Betty Jean:

We are glad to send a goodwill greeting to the Bancroft School and to all who listen in on your program May 18. It was very interesting to be in Oxford, England, at the Sixth Biennial Conference of World Federation of Education Associations with your principal, Miss Myrtle, last summer and the other delegates who were interested in international goodwill.

I hope that you find that your work in geography, history and the other subjects makes you more and more interested in the nations. There is nothing more important than that the nations learn to live together in peace and goodwill.

Yours sincerely,
Agnes Samuelson,
President of N. E. A.

* * *

Dear Harley:

Goodwill Day is observed for the purpose of emphasizing the spirit of friendship and neighborliness. It really means getting along with each other, being thoughtful and kind to our classmates, to our parents, and to our teachers. If we practice this at home, then we can better realize what Goodwill Day really means. Boys and girls in other lands — Japan, South America, France, and England—will do the same thing, and when you are grown to men and women, there will be a common understanding which will go a long way to prevent future wars. The better we love our country, the better we are able to respect other countries.

Congratulations and success to you in your program today!

Willard E. Givens,
Executive Secretary of N. E. A.

A Glory of Living In this Age

Dear Trenna:

In no other time in the history of the world would it have been possible to send our heart's deep wish for your friendship around the globe in a few hours. Such is the exciting glory of living in this age.

To every child in the world we send our love and our hope that the year will be full of joy, of happy work, and of peace between nations.

God bless you all!

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy,
President National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

* * *

To the Boys and Girls of Nebraska:

The future hope of permanent peace between the people of the various nations of the world depends upon a better understanding of each other's problems.

The study of geography, history, and the science of government is necessary for this understanding.

During the summer vacation, I advise you to get from your local library or the Nebraska State Library Commission the books about foreign countries written especially for children which are provided by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and are known as the International Mind Alcove.

May you have a profitable and happy vacation.

Very sincerely yours,
Roy L. Cochran,
Governor.

* * *

Dear Francis:

The American Junior Red Cross extends to the children and youth of all nations its hearty greetings and best wishes. What the young people of the world think and say and do today will make history.

May this history be a record of understanding, friendliness, goodwill, and peace. Though we are separated in space, we are joined in our hearts' desire.

Thomas W. Gosling,
Director, Junior Red Cross.

* * *

Goodwill Day Greetings

Fifteen years ago, the boys and girls of Wales, England, sent their first goodwill message to all the other children of the world. Each year now, we await with some eagerness their generous greeting, and would be disappointed, if it did not come. For about seventeen centuries there has been a day of "peace on earth, goodwill to men," and it is plainly in the spirit of that older day that this infant Goodwill Day of May 18 is celebrated.

Today, you children can use one of the most wonderful machines man has ever made, to talk to each other round the world and, somewhat wiser than many older folk, you make it the means of saying only kindly, helpful things, of bringing happiness to others, and in so doing, make yourselves the happier. My hope for you young people of Lincoln's schools, and for all other children, in school and out, is that as you grow to manhood and womanhood, you will make the wireless a means for carrying only the finer kinds of thought, and that you will make every day, more and more, a goodwill day.

J. W. Studebaker,
United States Commissioner of Education

Courtesy of New York City Department of Schools

A Chinese Song in Public School '23

One of the many story-telling pictures illustrating the work of the public schools of New York City, which are included in the volume, "All the Children." This well-illustrated and actually readable volume is none other than the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools, City of New York. It seems that reports are looking up—and consequently getting read. It is said that since the New York school system took to publishing its annual reports in attractive form, with illustrations and interesting reading matter, the demand for them has leaped up. Furthermore, parents have been willing to pay for the volumes. This is more than likely to mean that they will read what they get. And this, after all, is a main reason for a report, or so one might suppose. Query: Might not the publishers of certain kinds of government bulletins take a leaf from the New York experience? Credit is being given to Howard A. Shiebler, secretary to the superintendent, for many of the ideas that have made the New York report so attractive and readable.

Helping Tommy to Spell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Did a mother do that?"

"Yes, she did!" Tommy's mother herself discovered why Tommy always failed on his spelling test, although he read very well. Mother knew nothing about all the intricate psychological tests some schools believe in. A common-sense analysis with a sympathetic attitude toward both Tommy and school methods were the tools she used.

The young teacher of 40 second graders had told mother of the difficulty but had been unable to solve the problem. So mother spent a half hour watching modern procedure in giving a spelling test. This was nothing like an old-time "spelldown." In fact, there was no oral spelling at all. Words were pronounced to the class and the children wrote them on narrow strips of paper. Mother tried to watch each child but found it too much for her.

No Criticism Was Voiced

"Why do they not spell aloud?" she asked.

"Because we teach spelling in the way it will be used in life," the teacher replied. "Spelling is used only in writing. No one needs to go about spelling words out loud."

As mother walked home she said to herself, "Something is causing the trouble, but with such a roomful how can that teacher ever discover it, however hard she may try! I'll see what I can do myself tonight."

That evening at home, mother said to Tommy, "Let us see if we can discover the reason for your spelling difficulty." No criticism of the teacher or of Tommy himself was voiced.

Mother pronounced the word "shape" just as the teacher had and Tommy started to write it. Quickly he wrote "s" and then stopped. He looked up toward the side wall of the room and moved his lips. Then he wrote "h" very slowly; then "a" more rapidly. But once more he looked up and moved his lips. Then he wrote "p" and "e."

The Mystery Was Solved

"Tommy," said mother with a smile, "What are you doing when you look up and move your lips that way?"

"Well," said Tommy, "I know the letters in "shape" but I can't remember how to write them all, so I was thinking how they look in the alphabet at the top of the blackboard in school."

The mystery was solved. Each test day while Tommy was looking for the written form of a letter that he needed to use, class and teacher got far ahead of him. He never could keep up.

"But," said mother, "I thought you learned to write your letters in the first grade. You made an alphabet book, I remember. Let us find it."

When the little book was opened, there, sure enough, were many letters in both script and print, but the "h" page was blank and so were several other pages.

"That must have happened on days when you were absent from school," mother said. "But now we will teach you to write 'h' and 'p' and 'r' so that you will not need to look at the blackboard."

A simple diagnosis and cure! No scolding the child for laziness or carelessness! No blaming the teacher of 40 for inefficiency! But how often a child struggles with some difficulty when a little individual observation and help thoughtfully given might quickly reveal the cause, suggest the cure and enable the child to win success. E. W.

Cine Club des Ecoliers

Paris School Children Have a Cinema of Their Very Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Paris school children have a free cinema of their very own. Madame S. Aron, the founder of the Cine Club des Ecoliers, has always taken an interest in the children of the French capital. When still a young girl she organized kindergartens in the Paris slums. Indeed, it was her experience in this work which gave her the idea of using the cinema as a means of developing the latent good in her young proteges. To the help of her uncle, M. Benoit Levy, one of the leading promoters of French cinema, she owes the realization of her ambition to found a cinema for school children.

Five years ago this project took shape in the founding of the Cine Club des Ecoliers which, each Thursday (the French half holiday), is free to hundreds of school children in the Paris suburbs and slums.

During her early work in the jardins d'enfants (kindergarten), Madame Aron saw many proofs of the demoralizing effects adult films sometimes exerted upon childish imaginations. She thereupon began to make little scenarios especially for children and to combine documentary and travel films with the comic strips and entertainment material in her programs.

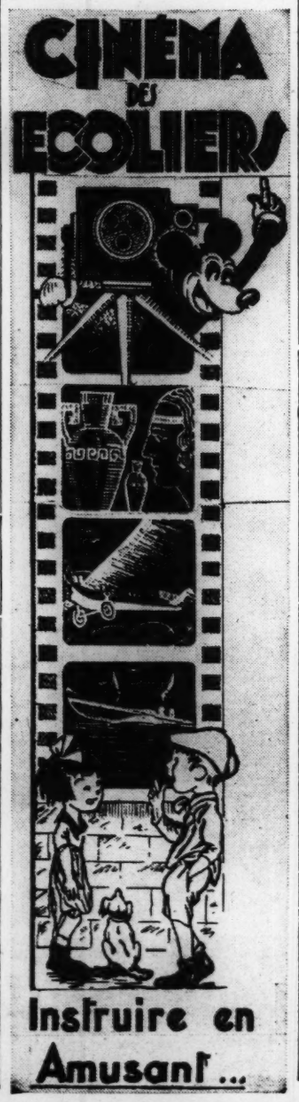
Grown-Ups Admitted Only With Children

The Cine Club des Ecoliers is exclusively for children. Grown-ups are admitted only when in charge of a child. Madame Aron considers it quite indispensable that the children should feel that they are by themselves. These Thursday afternoon shows are given in the poorest districts of Paris in different halls or schoolrooms lent for the purpose.

Eight hundred to two thousand children regularly attend the spectacles given by the Cine Club des Ecoliers and they come from all classes of society.

Madame Aron herself adapts, cuts and rearranges all the films presented. Several have been made especially for the children. Starting from the premise that the cinema should be the connecting link between the child's imagination and the world in which he lives, films, such as the one on the Maggi Milk Plant, stress particularly the dignity of human labor and teach the children to understand and respect the work of their elders. Travel films are much in favor, especially those dealing with towns, and Paris in particular.

After seeing a film which revealed to them many unknown aspects of the capital in which they live, the children were taken on a tour of the city. For, as Madame Aron said, "We want to teach them to love and to appreciate beauty, and to realize that even if one is not wealthy there are many things one can enjoy if one is rich in appreciation, such as the beautiful shop windows of the Paris florists."



Other programs deal with agriculture and rural life, and speaking of these, Madame Aron stressed the deep love of the country and of animals so often to be found in the gavroches (street urchins) of Paris.

"Tour de France," another film much appreciated, showed the thrilling adventures of two children traveling through the different French provinces. In yet another they explored England and America.

Educational Experiences

Many are the ingenuous devices Madame Aron has thought out in order to fix in the children's thoughts what they have just seen on the screen. Thus after a film on Brittany, Breton songs and dances were given. The children are often taken to visit what they have seen on the films. Thus the Maggi Milk Plant entertained 300 of Madame Aron's little friends, who were afterward initiated into the secret of cheese and butter making, as well as into the mysterious operations by which such useful objects as buttons can be made out of milk. Another day the Cine Club des Ecoliers was the guest of honor of the State Railway of France, always so kindly disposed toward children. At the Gare Saint Lazare, they were received by no less a personage than the chef-de-gare himself, who showed them all the intricate services of a large station. After seeing a film on book making, Madame Aron's proteges were piloted all through the great Librairie Larousse, where they stood overawed before the gigantic printing presses. On yet another memorable occasion they were received by the Fire Brigade of Paris, who even staged a fake fire so as to show the children how fires are extinguished.

Besides the regular Thursday shows, Madame Aron organizes an average of two or three spectacles a week in different Parisian schools. She and her troupe and paraphernalia also visit the provinces.

MARC LOGE

Higher Education for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Man.

With a promise of co-operation from the University of Manitoba, a branch of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada has been formed here.

Drummond Wren of Toronto, general secretary of the association, outlined the objects of his movement to a recent meeting of representatives of Winnipeg trade unions. These objects, he pointed out, are to set up courses of instruction at low cost, designed to enable workers in trades and crafts to better their positions by teaching them to think for themselves.

President Sidney E. Smith of the university, when addressing the meeting, declared that he believed the day had passed when higher education was for the privileged classes. In extending the fullest possible co-operation of the university, instructors who have sympathy with and understanding of the problems of the workers will be sent to the Workers' Educational Association, he announced.

All labor organizations will be asked to co-operate, Mr. Wren emphasized. A system of checks will be introduced to prevent any one faction from gaining control. Courses at the start will include lectures by university instructors in history, psychology and English composition.

Sharing Helpful Ideas

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

We were introduced to the Monitor by a friend who shared with us the helpful suggestions in the Parent Column. Having solved a good many problems in association with our three children, aged 9, 5 and 2, we should like to pass on some of our solutions provided they might prove of help to others.

Everyone at our house loves books, even Janet, who is not yet beyond the picture book stage and just evidencing a real interest in nursery rhymes. For some time it grieved us to see smudges appearing on neat pages, but we have fewer smudges since we printed off this little verse and put a huge brownie beside it above the children's bookshelves. These shelves, let me say, are made from four painted prune boxes set on a low table—one shelf for each child and one for me which has books from which I read to them. The verse is:

Brownies wash their hands quite clean,
A dirty book they've never seen;
Brownies put their books away
And find them on the shelf next day.

As parents, we find that the simpler excursions of our own early years have made some of our happiest recollections. We strive to give our children as many pleasures as possible which have no evidence of a price mark. Walking, picnics, and outdoor games are stressed as being the "most fun." We think these activities have added value because they are elastic as regards numbers. Any number of children can enjoy a walk, whereas only a limited number may be safely packed into a car. Then, too, cars take us past things so quickly that we miss a great deal.

When we moved from one community to another the two older children lamented the fact that they must leave the playmates whom they enjoyed. Their father took them up on his knee one evening and explained through a story that every community had good people, that they would find the same qualities they liked in their playmates in the town to which we were to move, and that they need not lose their old playmates so long as there were postage stamps and letters to put them on!

We think it has helped to have furniture of a proportionate size in the children's rooms. A good many pieces of furniture have been evolved from wooden boxes of various sizes. Two orange crates and a table leaf made a dresser—painted and curtained, it was quite attractive. A cranberry crate covered with a bright plaid material made a delightful doll's trunk. Padded apple boxes made seats of just the right height.

We have found it necessary to stress giving through receiving, since ours is a family lopsided with adults. Our children have complete sets of grandparents and many uncles and aunts, but few cousins. The holidays find them showered with many gifts. We have explained our attitude to all of these relatives, and when there is a duplication or near-duplication, none of them are surprised to hear that some little playmate is one toy the richer. Billy, 5, makes quite a business of finding a new home for an extra ball, a toy truck—yes, in one instance, even a swing!

We find much joy in the companionship of our children and feel that we shall continue to do so. May the same be true of all the readers of this column.

(Mrs.) J. A.

* * *

Australia

Dear Editor:

Although my small family of one is now quite grown up, I look forward to the Parent Column with much pleasure. It contains such a wealth of information and inspiration for mothers with growing children. I have often thought when reading its contents—what a blessing this would have been to me when my daughter was young.

My little girl frequently used to come to me and say, "Mother, I don't know what do with myself." And I am afraid I was not always a great deal of help to her in her little problems; not because I did not want to be, but just because—like many other mothers—I did not know how.

I feel our Saturday page meets this need, and in many and varied ways helps the mother who does not know how. Since the letters and articles seem too good to be tossed aside when read, I am making a scrapbook to give to some other mother. With this idea came another—scrapbooks for children. Two little girls living in the same house with me are keenly interested in the work, and find much pleasure in hunting through "Fun and Fancy" papers for dainty and funny little scraps which they cut out to fill in corners, making the children's books gay and attractive.

Seeing my books growing has given them the incentive to each start one, and many happy hours are passed in this way.

(Mrs.) H. K.

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Sailing Up the Hai Ho

LONG before noon, when our Japanese ship was to reach Taku Bar, the bright blue water of the Gulf of Chihli changed to brown, silted with mud washed down from the mouth of the Hai Ho. No land was in sight—not even so much as a thin line on the horizon; and yet, at the edge of the sky, a weird fringe of silver stood up from the level of the water. It was made of the masts of sampans—hundreds and hundreds of them. And so we knew that the coast of China was at hand.

From a distance, it seemed as if the sampans were moored very close together—side by side, like the threads of the fringe which they resembled from afar. But, as we passed the lightship and the buoys and steamed closer to shore, we found that the fishing craft were anchored at casual intervals—as much as a hundred yards apart. And, drawing nearer, we saw the first soil of China creep into sight: Taku Bar, a blond, flat plane of sand, seemingly at no higher a level than the water itself.

THE OLD TAKU forts came into the foreground, and the low dunes, and the salt mills with their ragged wooden silhouettes upheld against the sky. Over at one side we could see Taku Pilot Town: a little oasis of foreign houses and hard-grown gardens, in which a group of white pilots live with their families—the men who take the steamers up and down the river to Tientsin. In front of us a salt marsh had been tinted a burnt-orange shade by a patch of sturdy native grass, giving a lone touch of richness to the monotonous pallor of sky and water and sand.

The tiffin gong sounded. Through the portholes of the small dining-saloon came the noises of the tiny dull port of Tangku, at which the railway meets the gulf—and where we had waited so long and dully on previous occasions. When we came out on deck again, we were glad to find ourselves well on our way up the river.

THE HAI HO is a winding stream, set between the flattest of banks and shallow for its breadth. Even in the rainy season, only small steamers, which do not draw much water, can make the passage upriver from Tangku to Tientsin. Our neat little Japanese ship, the *Tientsin Maru*, was especially built for the trip across the gulf from Dairen—with a flattened, rounded bottom designed for river use.

As we wound gradually away from the salt marshes of Taku Bar, the scene on either bank became, mile by mile, more green and fertile. The familiar crops of North China grew on both sides of the stream: tall cane, cabbages, onions, millet, a little corn. Willows stood in close groups along the edge, trying to find their blurred reflections in the muddy water. Standing by the rail, we looked back over a row of years to the time when we had first come up the Hai Ho, in the frozen bleakness of the winter. There had been no green fields then: only the naked, khaki-colored plain, the land as serely bare and drab as the mud huts in the little stark villages along the way—very different from the pleasant scene before us today.

Yet the fertility of the land, so lush in the current rainy season, was deceiving. For the richness lay only in two strips, one on each side of the spiraling river. A few hundred yards back from either bank, the crops stood thin and spindling in the fields again—the typical, arid fields of the great Tientsin plain. Fortunate indeed were the farmers whose land bordered the nourishing river!

THE PEASANTS, HOWEVER, apparently did not consider their good fortune unmitigated. For now, with the river full, the backwash from the steamer trailed several hundred feet behind, spreading out sidewise from the stern, like a fan. The ribbed arc of dirty water swished steadily up over the low banks, tearing at the edges of the fields. Beside many a clay farm-hut, we saw men run out in alarm and anger, as they watched the rim of the flowing tide sweep over a corner of a *kao-liang* patch, bending the stalks so much that they would never fully rise again.

We could not expect the peasants to share our opinion that the movement of the backwash, as we swung around the curves, was a thing of flexible beauty. Along both banks, the *wei-tze*—the tall, tasseled reeds of North China—swayed down and up again in a scalloped rhythm which advanced as the vessel churned on.

The children enjoyed it lustily, even if their elders did not. At each of the many hamlets which we passed, a group of naked urchins waited in readiness for the ship. While it steamed by, they leapt into the water, riding the silt-laden tide as if it were surf. They shrieked in a chorus of shrill delight as the artificial waves swept their dark little bodies toward the shore. Even when the brown tide subsided, they were not at a loss: born beside the river, all of them could swim, and they thrashed their way back to the bank with a cheerful "dog-paddle."

THE PLAYFULNESS OF the backwash brought confusion to petty shipping all along the way. Jouncing up and down on the swell behind us was a Customs launch, which was following our vessel to Tientsin—lest smugglers drop their goods to waiting sampans. Several times we caused little country ferries to sag deeply with the loads of farmers and peddlers being rowed from one bank to the other. And everywhere the fisherfolk and other boatmen tried to row their cockleshells to the side, to avoid the violent swell. One man, in so doing, was knocked off his balance by a heave of his helpless sampan. With an involuntary thump, he sat down hard on the seat of his patched blue trousers. This little mishap was highly amusing to three Japanese business men on the *Tientsin Maru*, who continued to laugh loudly until the discomfited boatman was lost from view.

They laughed again a few minutes later. On the north bank of the river, a little path skirted the very edge, a few feet above the level of the stream. Along this path there trudged a half dozen farmers, carrying bundles of slim green-and-white onions to the village market. As the ship passed, the backwash rushed over the path on which they walked, and inexorably swept them—onions and all—into the teeming, muddy flood. Shouting and protesting, they swam wildly after their green bundles until they retrieved them. And as we moved around the next curve, we saw them climbing back onto the bank, dripping no less with silt-brown water than with annoyance.

NOW AND THEN, during the warm afternoon hours of our progress up the river, we passed other steamers coming downstream. Close, close together crept the two ships, testing the skill of the seasoned river pilots. For a few moments we could almost have reached out into the sunshine to touch the other vessel. Then, safely, we crawled on our way.

From up forward, there came a steady chanting which was one of the pleasantest parts of the journey. To port and to starboard, each on a little platform let out over the side, stood a slant-eyed sailor, taking soundings. With a heave, each in turn would drop his weighted cord overboard, pull it up again, and call out the depth in a swinging tone. Over and over and over again we heard the same cadence.

At last the green expanse of the fields lessened. The humps of brick kilns, with their tall chimneys, came into sight over the plain. Several large cotton mills sprang up beside the river bank; and other factories appeared, breathing coils of smoke. We were back again in Tientsin. Slowly the little Japanese ship steamed up alongside the Bund in the ex-German Concession. A cluster of people stood in the shade of the Customs shed. A hand waved—and we looked down into the tawny face of our own houseboy, come to welcome us home.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAVE CANEM: *A Pompeian Mosaic in the National Museum, Naples*

THE mosaic was used among ancient decorators to serve the same purpose as the painted picture, both existing for the ornamentation of the interior of buildings. Mosaics were generally laid on the floors, while frescoes, being more perishable, covered the walls. The mosaic consisted of an assemblage of small cubes of colored stone or glass paste, set side by side and imbedded in a background of cement. Ancient mosaics have been brought to light recently in Palestine and Syria.

"Cave Canem" is a mosaic representing a dog as guardian at the entrance of a Pompeian house. The animal has been portrayed in the characteristically realistic manner of the day, straining at the leash, looking ahead alertly. The inscription in Latin, Cave Canem, "Beware of the Dog," seems appropriately illustrated here. There may be noted the attempt to gain the illusion of the third dimension, the portrayal of form in space. The Romans did not have the decorative flare of the Near Eastern craftsmen, who translated images into the idiom of a pattern better suited to the flat and ornamental character of the medium.

The Birth of a Yachtsman

He sets his home-made hull down to the
water with exceeding care
And winds the sheet (a piece of cord) about a
pin
Just long enough to let the sail jibe out and
in;
The flag, a scarlet snippet, gallantly adjusted
to the peak.
Such shining handsome rival boats are there
Rocking beneath their anxious owners' hands
Some keels so deep, they nearly touch the
basin's sands
And he must race them. Parent voices speak—
An order—and the white armada sallies off.
One strikes the side
And overturns (someone begins to cry) but
other wide
And steadier courses link their wakes with
foam.
The glistening sails careen; the owners gasp—
see, one comes home
A little sturdy hull, topped with a fluttering
rag:
He hardly dares to look and recognize his
flag—
Afterward, with his dripping vessel tightly
clutched, he manages to say:
"I'll have a really fine big boat some day."
Over his sight a secret vision passes by:
Great wind-shrill masts and sun-fired canvas
in the sky.

MARY CONSTABLE

Tinker—Who Belonged to the Boys

TINKER came of no long lineage. He was neither beautiful nor brilliant; and his eyes, shining with alert impudence, quietly ignored me as if I were not there at all! But to the three boys, aged from seven to nine, he was deeply faithful. He allowed them to use him in their games, or to leave him out at will. He would race after a ball, and then stand aside or bring it at command. He loved to fly a kite; but, though he jumped ecstatically as it rose, he never became entangled in the tail or tore the paper. He enjoyed sailing a boat, playing cricket, running races. When he was wanted, he was always there. When not wanted, he stood humbly in the background. He had been taught discipline of a simple kind. In obedience to a shrill treble: "Hi Tinker! on guard," he would lie down by a pile of caps and coats. I never actually saw wild horses attempt to carry him off, but I am confident that, if they had made the attempt, Tinker would have frustrated them. At the word of command he would go to heel with portentous gravity, and I have seen him even drop a bone when told that it was on credit and not paid for. To me, indeed to all grown-ups, he showed a studied indifference, but to the boys' friends he needed no introduction. They were his friends, too. His eye gleamed with a humorous look, and his stumpy tail was carried high with a fine independence; but he had also his sentimental moods. For instance, when the three heads were close together over Robinson Crusoe, or when they were discussing their future careers. At such times Tinker with puckered brow and plaintive gaze, would seem to ask: Where do I come in?

ONE MORNING THERE was no sign of the boys, and to my gratified surprise Tinker met me at the garden gate. He seemed to ask me deferentially if he might accompany me, though I learned later that he was telling me he would take me for a walk. I had shopping to do at the little town, but, before we reached it, Tinker turned down a lane and invited me to follow him. I did so. The shopping, I reflected, was not of great importance, and Tinker's invitation was. The lane soon became a grassy track, and we scrambled over stiles and through hedges, but, as Tinker had so evidently a goal, I was curious enough to follow him.

We came at length to a farmhouse in the fields. Here Tinker was given a drink of water and a bone, and I was offered plum-cake and lemonade. The boys, it seemed, had gone to school, and had called the day before to say goodbye. The farmer's cheery wife knew them well—a long acquaintance since the smallest one had run in to tell her that the orchard was full of windfalls, and might he help her to pick them up? Wonderful appetites they had—to be sure—for apples and strawberry jam and such-like. Tinker, too, was always ready for a bone.

When he took me back, I thanked him. His stumpy tail waved me farewell and his glance, humorous as ever, assured me there were other adventures ahead for us, through hedges, over ditches and stiles; wherever, in fact, a boy from seven to nine would go.

M. A. B.

If the Fly Did Not Buzz

The meadow gives its grass to the sheep
And they in turn
Give to the meadow its air of peace.

And who shall say whether the stream
Gives more to the cows
Or they to it, who teach it what it means?

Beautiful and reciprocal
Is the bond that unites
The cold changing sea and the crying gull.

And how should the sun make its mighty claim
If the worm did not waken
Nor the fly buzz and mumble on the pane?

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Our Duty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SIMPLE definition of the word "duty" is, To do that which one ought to do. Personal sense would tell us that men are free agents, possessing power to think and act as they please. Only through spiritual understanding is it possible to know what is required of us.

Christ Jesus proved better than anyone else has ever done, what is our divine duty. In every detail of his career he proved his at-one-ment with the Father. He did the will of God; he recognized man's true identity as the perfect reflection of infinite Love. Personal sense, or false belief, did not deceive Jesus. He saw it as a mist to be dispersed, and thus he proved that the kingdom of heaven is intact and always at hand for those who penetrate the mist of materiality and thereby find real substance.

Jesus said (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Students of Christian Science are admonished to keep their thought free from whatever would obscure or defile; to conquer every tendency to hate, criticize, or condemn their fellow men; to guard their mental home from all that would rob them of their peace, happiness, and success. They are engaged in the holy work of bringing to light the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, which personal sense would, if it could, overshadow and hide. Christian Science reveals man, God's image, as never having fallen, as never having had any connection with a sinning mortal. Divine logic and the spiritual law of reflection make the blending of good and evil an impossibility, which fact may be shown in a simple illustration. If you stand in front of a mirror, your reflection is exactly like you. Unless you change, your image remains unchanged. Now, God is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever." Obviously, then, it is impossible for His image to be anything but perpetually Godlike.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 295): "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the window-pane. The light and the glass never mingle, but as matter, the glass is less opaque than the walls. The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth. Then, like a cloud melting into thin vapor, it no longer hides the sun." This was beautifully illustrated to a student of Christian Science, who found a window in the basement of the house into which he had moved, so completely covered with dust that no light came through, although the sun was shining brightly outside. As the work of cleaning the window was begun, the removal of the dust from one little corner of the glass enabled a sunbeam to enter immediately and shed some light on the surroundings. As the cleansing process continued, the clear, transparent glass came into view, and sunlight flooded the cellar.

As the student pondered the lesson gained in this experience, he saw why his own progress in Christian Science had at times seemed slow—yes, it had often seemed as though he were making no progress at all. Now he saw that the dust had never possessed the slightest power to do anything to the glass or to the light, except temporarily to prevent the light from shining through. Applying this reasoning to his own problem, he saw clearly what was needed. He began to keep a closer watch over his thinking, and adhere more strictly to divine Principle in his daily life, since he realized that the faithfulness and thoroughness with which this duty was undertaken determined his spiritual progress.

The alert Christian Scientist tries to perform his daily duty in the most effective way by loving God supremely and his neighbor as himself; by practicing the Golden Rule, and by keeping himself "unspotted from the world." Aggressive mental suggestion of evil is but a false claim of mortal mind; but if it is not uncovered as such and destroyed as the nothingness it is, one is liable to mistake such suggestion for part of one's own thinking and give it a hearing. If error is given a hearing, it will demand expression. But if recognized immediately for what it is—a lie—and kept out of one's consciousness, it can do one no harm.

Christian Scientists find that the more closely they watch their thinking, the better is the healing work they do. Since it is the duty of students of Christian Science to realize the true status of man as the child of God, they cannot at the same time think of him as a mortal sinner, or a sick man in need of healing. They will at all times rebuke any suggestion of error in their own thinking, and thus see clearly how to cast out false belief from their patients' thought. Christian Scientists who keep an effective watch over their thinking are blessing all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Unsere Pflicht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE einfache Erklärung des Wortes „Pflicht" lautet: Tun, was man tun sollte. Der persönliche Sinn möchte uns einreden, daß die Menschen nach freiem Willen handeln können und die Kraft haben, zu denken und zu tun, was ihnen beliebt. Nur durch geistiges Verständnis können wir wissen, was von uns gefordert wird.

Christus Jesus bewies besser als irgend jemand anders, was unsere göttliche Pflicht ist. In jeder Einzelheit seiner Laufbahn bewies er sein Einssein mit dem Vater. Er tat den Willen Gottes; er erkannte des Menschen wahre Wesenseinheit als die vollkommene Widerspiegelung der unendlichen Liebe. Der persönliche Sinn oder falscher Glaube täuschte Jesus nicht. Für ihn war er nur ein Nebel, der zu vertreiben war, und so bewies er, daß das Himmelreich unversehrt und für diejenigen, die den Nebel der Materialität durchdringen und dadurch die wirkliche Substanz finden, stets gegenwärtig ist.

Jesus sagte (Matth. 5, 16): „Also laßt euer Licht leuchten vor den Leuten, daß sie eure guten Werke sehen und euren Vater im Himmel preisen". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter werden ermahnt, ihr Denken gegen alles zu schützen, was es verdunkeln oder verunreinigen würde; jede Neigung zu überwinden, ihre Mitmenschen zu hassen, zu bekritteln oder zu verurteilen; in ihr mentales Heim nichts gelangen zu lassen, was sie ihres Friedens, ihrer Freudigkeit und ihres Erfolgs berauben würde. Sie führen die heilige Arbeit aus, den zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemachten wirklichen Menschen, den der persönliche Sinn, wenn er könnte, in den Schatten stellen und verbergen würde, ans Licht zu bringen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß der Mensch, Gottes Ebenbild, nie gefallen ist, nie mit einem sündigen Sterblichen im Zusammenhang stand. Die göttliche Logik und das Gesetz geistiger Widerspiegelung machen die Verschmelzung von Gut und Böse unmöglich, was durch eine einfache Veranschaulichung klargemacht werden kann. Wenn einer vor einem Spiegel steht, ist seine Widerspiegelung genau wie er. Wenn er sich nicht ändert, bleibt sein Bild unverändert. Nun ist Gott „gestern und heute und derselbe auch in Ewigkeit". Es ist also ganz unmöglich, daß Sein Bild etwas anderes als dauernd gottähnlich sein kann.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 295): „Die Offenbarwerdung Gottes durch die Sterblichen ist wie das Licht, das durch die Fensterscheiben fällt. Licht und Glas vermischen sich niemals; aber als Materie ist Glas weniger undurchsichtig als Mauern. Die Wahrheit tritt am lebendigsten durch das sterbliche Gemüt zutage, welches viel Materialität, viel Irrtum verloren hat, um eine bessere Transparenz für Wahrheit zu werden. Wie eine Wolke, die sich in leichten Dunst auflöst, verbirgt es dann nicht länger die Sonne". Dies wurde in schöner Weise einem Christlichen Wissenschafter veranschaulicht, der ein Kellerfenster in einem Hause, in das er eingezogen war, so vollständig verstaubt vorfand, daß kein Licht durchkam, obgleich draußen heller Sonnenschein war. Als beim Reinigen des Fensters der Staub nur von einer kleinen Ecke entfernt war, konnte sofort ein Sonnenstrahl durchdringen und die Umgebung ein wenig beleuchten. Durch weiteres Reinigen kam das klare, durchsichtige Glas zum Vorschein, und Sonnenlicht erfüllte den Keller.

Als der Schüler über die Lehre nachdachte, die er aus dieser Erfahrung gezogen hatte, sah er, warum ihm sein Fortschritt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft zuweilen so langsam vorkam,—ja, es hatte oft geschienen, als ob er überhaupt keinen Fortschritt machte. Nun sah er, daß der Staub weder dem Glas noch dem Licht je auch nur im geringsten etwas hatte antun können, außer daß er das Licht zeitweilig am Durchscheinen hinderte. Als er diese Überlegung auf sein eigenes Problem anwandte, sah er klar, was ihm not tat. Er begann über sein Denken genauer zu wachen und sich in seinem täglichen Leben strenger an das göttliche Prinzip zu halten, da er erkannte, daß die Gewissenhaftigkeit und Gründlichkeit, mit der er dieser Pflicht nachkam, für seinen geistigen Fortschritt bestimmend war.

Der wachsame Christliche Wissenschafter sucht seine tägliche Pflicht auf die wirksamste Art zu erfüllen, indem er Gott über alles und seinen Nächsten wie sich selber liebt; indem er die Goldene Regel in die Tat umsetzt und sich „von der Welt unbefleckt" erhält. Feindselige böse Gedankenbeeinflussung ist nur ein falscher Anspruch des sterblichen Gemüts; wird sie aber nicht aufgedeckt und als die Nichtsheit, die sie ist, vernichtet, so kann man sie leicht für einen Teil seines eigenen Denkens halten und ihr Gehör schenken. Schenkt man dem Irrtum Gehör, so fordert er Ausdruck. Erkennt man ihn aber sofort als das, was er ist—als Lüge—und schließt man ihn aus seinem Bewußtsein aus, so kann er keinen Schaden anrichten.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter finden, daß sie umso bessere Heilarbeit tun, je genauer sie ihr Denken bewachen. Da es die Pflicht der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist, den wahren Stand des Menschen als Kind Gottes zu erkennen, können sie nicht gleichzeitig von ihm als einem sterblichen Sünder oder als einem Kranken denken, der heilungsbedürftig ist. Sie werden jede Irrtumseinflüsterung in ihrem eigenen Denken jederzeit rügen und somit klar sehen, wie falscher Glaube aus dem Denken ihrer Patienten auszutreiben ist. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter, die ihr Denken wirksam bewachen, segnen die ganze Menschheit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Over the Edge Of The Downs

FROM Chanctonbury Ring to Lewes town the Downs run, a ridge of smooth green curves, dipping into hidden valleys and meeting the horizon in a silhouette of peaceful dignity. Time has woven into their pattern the serene qualities of the English character. In all this stretch, the curving line is broken only by the white road that climbs the hill at Clayton, and the well-known windmills, Darby and Joan, about a half-mile along the summit. There is also the clump of beech trees at Chanctonbury's edge and the dip at Wolstonbury.

At the foot of the Downs, a road winds between their grassy slopes and the fields that lie across the Sussex Weald. And here and there the road touches small villages with square Saxon churches, barns and farmhouses, cottages and manor, brown and grey with age. Gossamer pennants of blue smoke float up toward the hills from wood fires on cottage hearths.

THE PASSING SEASONS play a merry game upon the Downs. In March and April, white wisps of cloud cast frolicking shadows on the white sheep clustered on the hillsides.

Summer sunshine transforms them into a haunt of picnickers and gypsies, until the yellow orb of the harvest moon, peering over the tip of the ridge, announces autumn.

Winter displays her temper on the hills in various ways: sometimes with biting lash of rain, or grey veil of mist or fog, or with a white mantle of frost or snow.

THE WIDE CURVING journey of the sun each day adds beauty to the Downs. At dawn it rises, sometimes majestically, sometimes fitfully, over the dark edge at Lewes end, suffusing the world in a misty loveliness of rose and lemon and with soft fingers wakes all living things that nestle in the shelter of the hills. Never pausing in its pathway, the sun rises to the zenith, when cattle in the heat of mid-day seek the shade of friendly oaks, then descends to Chanctonbury, where in splendor, it bids farewell to day.

Through all the fickle moods of passing days and seasons, the Downs remain unchanged. The shepherd and the traveller, the cottager and townsman, still wend their footsteps over the Downs, finding in their open curves a pure contentment.

W. K. M.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	475,000
Previous day	1,920,330
1937 vol. to date	171,407,336
1936 vol. to date	192,476,313

Stocks Irregular And List Unable To Make Headway

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A few specialties managed to crawl forward in today's stock market, but the list as a whole made no headway.

Although selling pressure was lacking in most instances, buying forces found little in the news to inspire a wide extension of commitments.

Closing trends were indefinite. Transfers were around 550,000 shares.

Trading vigor was absent throughout, however, and early gains of as much as a point or so were reduced in the second hour.

Stimulating news, on the whole, was lacking, although the financial sector seemed to feel better as the result of the President's reassurances on the gold price.

Moderate advanced were registered for Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Texas Corporation, Seaboard Oil, Pure Oil, Continental Oil, Goodyear, United States Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, New York Central, Great Northern, Southern Railway, International Paper and Power preferred, Oliver Farm, Industrial Rayon, Allied Chemical and Auburn.

In a restricted area were Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, General Electric, Douglas Aircraft and North American. On the downside were Westinghouse, Coca-Cola, Southern Pacific and Deere.

Bonds Advance

Bonds went upward today as the market won support for United States Government and domestic corporate obligations.

Although buying sentiment was clearly defined, it was translated into relatively little activity. Late in the morning price changes were small with minor fractions prevailing. Many issues had failed to open and numerous others showed only a few sales.

Federal loans moved higher as a body with gains ranging to 5-32 of a point on the average. Home Owners Loan 3s of 1952 stepped into prominence with a runup of nearly ⅜ of a point.

Domestic corporate liens also stood higher. Industrial and railroad obligations furnished most of the activity as utilities held even. New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s scored gains of half a point or so and St. Paul 5s of 1975 worked higher.

Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s gained a little as did Goodyear 5s and Remington Rand 4¼s. International Hydro 6s added more than a point. Hiram Walker 4¼s turned down a point or so.

Of the few foreign bonds traded, most edged higher. Movements were highly restricted, however, as few transactions were recorded.

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The curb market presented an uneven front today, establishing further recoveries in some industrial groups and showing additional losses in the metals division.

Wayne Pump, Carnation, Master Electric, Gulf Oil, Sherwin Williams and Arkansas Natural Gas "A" were among the first hour gainers, adding fractions to around a point.

New Jersey Zinc gave up 1. Lake Shore Mines and Sunshine were offered fractionally under previous closings. American Cyanamid "B," and Mesabi Iron also lost a little ground.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1
Bar silver	†	...	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
60 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝@ ⅜
Short bills	⅝@ ⅜
Bar silver	20 1/16d
Bar gold	141s 8d

20 1/16d	19 15/16d	20 1/16d	19 15/16d
141s 8d	141s 9½d	140s 7d	140s 7d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2½	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3	Sofia	5½
Brussels	2	Tokyo	4.30
Bucharest	3½	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	5

†Nominal.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(Reported by Kidder Peabody & Co.)

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today's Last Prev.		Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.89¼	$4.90¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.89½	4.90⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0448	.0448½	‡
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2272	.2275	.3267
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5455	.5476	‡
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2527	.4537
Norway—krone	.2457	.2463	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2188	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090½	.0090½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1873	n.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0360	.0349	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0446	.0748
Roumania—lieu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3040	.3040	.9487
Brazil—milre's	.0625	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2856	.2856	.8440
India—rupee	.3696	.3704	.6180
Java—florin	.5490	.5504	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3030	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2820	.2986	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.009⅜	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. n Nominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49½	49½	49½	Apr 9
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	76	76	76	+ ¾
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	4	18¾	18½	18½	...
28⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
36	31	Addressogr (1)	6	31	31	31	Apr 9
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	3	?	?	...
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	6	72	72	72	+1½
5¼	5⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
15¾	13⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50½	50	50	Apr 7
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	51¾	51	51¾	+1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	51	50½	51	+1
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	14	40	39¼	39½	Apr 8
45⅝	35½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	4	39½	39⅜	39⅜	— ½
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	240	239	240	+1
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	10	26	25⅞	26	Apr 9
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	2	18½	18	18	+ ¼
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	81	81	81	...
38½	32⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	18	67	65	65¾	—1
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	42	42	42	Apr 7
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	6	102	98¼	102	Apr 9
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	90¼	89⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	27	Am Bank Note (1¼g)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	3	59⅛	58¾	59⅛	+ ⅜
12⁷	101¾	Am Can (4a)	4	105	103½	104½	— ¾
174	153	Am Can pf (7)	1	152	153	153	Apr 8
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	1	59	59	59	— ¾
104½	92⅜	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	13	84¼	83½	84¼	+ ¾
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	124	124	124	Apr 9
105⅛	99⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	2	102	101	101	Apr 9
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alco	2	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	...
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	6	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
58⅞	46¼	Am & F Pow	7	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
68⅞	54	Am & F P $6 pf	2	48½	48	48	Apr 9
38½	20¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	57¼	56	57¼	Apr 9
21	18	Am & F P 2 pf	1	27½	27½	27½	...
11¼	6½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	19¼	18⅜	19¼	Apr 9
553⅛	37½	Am Hide & Lea	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	...
52⅜	46½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	48	48	48	— ⅛
47¾	2½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 9
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¼	24	24¼	Apr 8
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	...
58⅞	43	Am Loco	2	50	49¾	49¾	—1¾
125	113	Am Loco pf	3	114¾	113½	114¼	Apr 9
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	2	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Apr 9
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	1	57	57	57	— ½
139½	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	120½	120½	120½	Apr 8
16½	11	Am Pow & Lt	9	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅜
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	58	57	57¼	Apr 9
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	22	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	...
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	18	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
36	30½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
29	23¼	Am Seating	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	19	91½	90½	90½	...
154	139	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141	139	139	Apr 9
10⅛	10⅛	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	...
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	3	59½	59	59½	Apr 9
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	8	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	50	50	50	Apr 9
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	132½	132	132	— ½
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Apr 9
187	167½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	169¼	169¼	169¼	+ ⅛
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	4	82½	82	82	+ ⅛
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	5	83¾	83	83	...
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	135	135	Apr 3
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	15¾	15¼	15½	...
29½	11	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	19	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	1	68	68	68	...
1¾	½	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	½	...
9¾	4	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	— ¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	...
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	63½	63½	63½	+1¾
89½	52⅛	Anaconda (¾g)	58	575	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅜
97	80	Anacon W & C (½g)	2	82	79	82	+2
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (1.60)	10	20½	20½	20½	...
37½	29	Andes Cop	1	29	29	29	Apr 8
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7⅝	Apr 9
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	9	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
13¾	...	Arm Ill (.15g)	17	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	94	94	94	—2¾
176	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr 8
70½	59¼	Armstrong Crk (½g)	15	63	61⅞	63	Apr 9
16¼	13⅜	Arnold Const (⅝g)	15	14	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 8
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	10	13	13	13	Apr 9
24⅜	18½	Asso Dry Gds	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	9.	98	...
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (13⅛k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅜
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	6	79¾	76¼	79⅞	...
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	2	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	...
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	4	47⅛	47	47	...
29	23½	Atl G&W I (2)	10	23½	23½	23½	Apr 9
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	1	35	35	35	Apr 7
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	10	33⅛	32¾	33	— ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	...
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	17⅜	17½	17½	...
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	...
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	76	76	76	—1
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	4	31	30½	30½	+1
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	24	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
1¼	⅜	Baldwin Loc	8	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9½	6⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	28	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	— ¼
12⁰	96¾	Bald Loc pf	2	103¼	101½	101½	Apr 9
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	101½	101½	101½	Apr 9
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	36	35⅜	35	35⅜	— ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	3	41	40½	41	...
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	4	42	41	41	Apr 7
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	9	38½	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	27	27	27	...
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	15	31½	30¾	31	...
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (183⅓g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	25½	25	25	+ ¾
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛	Apr 8
67½	59	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
73¼	57½	Belding-Hem (1)	1	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	Apr 9
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅝	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
23¾	20	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	4	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
62¾	51	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Apr 9
105½	73	Beth Stl	58	91¾	90½	90¼	— ⅛
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	3	123	122½	122½	— ½
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
38	30	Blk &Decker (½g)	1	30	30	30	...
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
49¾	43⅜	Boeing Airpl	2	39½	39	39	— ¼
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	14	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
28	26	Borden (1.60)	14	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	18	78½	78½	78½	+1½
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12½	12½	12½	Apr 9
4½	3¼	Botany C M A	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Apr 9
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	9	18⅜	17⅞	18	...
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	12	47	46	46	— ⅞
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	50¾	48½	50¾	+2¾
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 9
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	13	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅜
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
102¼	66⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52⅜	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46¼	46	46	Apr 9
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	5	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	1	19	19	19	...
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	...
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¾
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	51½	51⅛	51¼	— ⅜
35⅜	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	...
21⅜	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	32	31½	32	Apr 9
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	...
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	8	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	Apr 9
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½g)	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50½	Apr 5
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	14¼	Calumet & Hec (⅞g)	13	15¼	14⅞	15	...
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	7	30¾	29½	30¾	Apr 9
38¼	27¼	Can D G Ale	3	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
17½	14	Canad Pac	12	14½	14¼	14⅜	...
61½	50	Cann Mills (½g)	2	50	50	50	...
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16	16	16	Apr 9
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	150	150	150	...
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
36⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅜g)	26	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Apr 7
48¼	36½	Celotex	5	42	40¾	42	Apr 9
39½	33¼	Cent Aguir (1⅓a)	2	34	34	34	Apr 9
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	1	32	32	32	...
12	7	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr 9
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.10g)	1	12	2	12	Apr 7
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	74⅜	74	74	— ¼
15¾	12¾	Certain-teed	6	17½	17	17	— ⅜
58¾	35½	Chmp Pap & F (¼g)	8	54	52¾	54	Apr 9
48	38	Checker Cab	3	38	38	38	Apr 8
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	8	60⅜	60	60¼	+ ¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	92	92	92	...
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	4	84	83	83	— ⅛
4⅜	⅜	Chi & E Il	2	3⅜	3¾	3¾	Apr 9
13⅞	6⅞	Chi & E Il pf	6	10½	10	10½	Apr 9
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	12	47	46	46	— ⅞
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	50¾	48½	50¾	+2¾
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 9
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	13	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
38½	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅜
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
102¼	66⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52⅜	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46¼	46	46	Apr 9
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	5	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	1	19	19	19	...
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	...
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¾
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	51½	51⅛	51¼	— ⅜
35⅜	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	...
21⅜	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	32	31½	32	Apr 9
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	...
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	8	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	Apr 9

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	53	116	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜
10⅝	8¼	City Stars	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	...
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	34	33½	34	+1⅜
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	88	87¾	88	Apr 8
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	15	155	148⅜	148⅜	—7⅝
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	12	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62¾	53¼	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	54	53½	54	Apr 8
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	40	40	40	...
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	35	14⅞	14½	14⅜	+ ¼
108	94½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94¾	94½	94½	—2½
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+1
46⅛	41	Colum Piet pf (2¾)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying in Week Continues to Hold at High Level

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Price Rise Halted Past Week By Profit Taking

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The upward trend in world wheat prices was checked the past week by heavy profit taking by longs, while new buying was slower owing to the disquieting action of the stock market. Denial that any change was contemplated in the gold price restored confidence to a great degree late in the week, resulting in a fair recovery.

In addition to much speculative profit taking there was some disposition to attempt to discount new crop prospects, and there was rather free selling of the new crop months at times. Weather and crop news from the southwest was favorable.

World Situation Strong

The world situation as a whole shows remarkable strength. Import buyers appear to want supplies regardless of price. This was evidenced by further enormous buying credited to Germany, while Great Britain during the week purchased large quantities of Canadian, Australian and Indian wheat. Export sales of Canadian wheat were especially heavy at times. Argentine offers are drying up.

For the week Argentine shipments were 7,534,000 bushels, which reduces the surplus available for export to around 44,000,000 bushels. This figure is based on recent government estimates, but it is believed there will be some revision upward in estimates.

Ocean freights continue abnormally high, but so far this has not checked buying to any extent.

Flour Output Heavy

Flour buyers have not expanded their buying to any extent, but production of flour has been heavy, as mills are trying to supply the urgent demand for mill feeds. Flour stocks are not regarded as large. It is believed the carry-over of both wheat and flour will be the smallest in many years. The general opinion is that wheat stocks carried into new crop will not exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

Corn has been active and daily fluctuations have been wide. After rapid advances for several days, there was sufficient profit taking to cause a substantial reaction from the top, but the market has continued decidedly responsive to buying. Spot quotations hold strong relative to the May, and stocks are decreasing rapidly, local stocks at Chicago being reduced 540,000 bushels last week.

Argentine corn imports are expected to continue heavy, but it is quite probable the bulk of any such corn will be needed in seaboard and gulf territory.

March Gold Imports Total $154,370,596

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Commerce reported that gold imports totaled $154,370,596 in March, an increase of $34,000,000 over February and $147,000,000 over March, 1936. Exports of gold in March aggregated $38,743, compared with only $10 in February and $2,314,690 in March, 1936.

Silver imports last month were set at $5,589,044, compared with $14,080,042 in the previous month and $8,115,443 in the same month of last year. Silver exports totaled $345,950 last month, $610,544 for the previous month and $236,877 for March, 1936.

During the week ended on April 2, the report showed, gold imports totaled $41,699,619, an increase of $10,000,000 over the previous week. Silver imports totaled $992,567 and $940,589 respectively. Both gold and silver exports were negligible.

Record Petroleum Output in February

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Bureau of Mines said the daily average production of crude petroleum in February was 3,327,600 barrels—a new record.

The daily average was 148,000 barrels more than the previous high of January and nearly 500,000 barrels above the average of February last year.

End of Managed Currency Seen In Institute Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Questions have again been raised during the past few weeks as to the effectiveness of a managed currency, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

In 1932, says the report, when increased monetary management was initiated in a number of European countries, it was declared that the purpose of such management was to maintain a relatively stable price level and to prevent excessive swings in business activity. In 1933, when the United States abandoned the gold standard and additional powers were granted to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, a managed currency system was established in this country.

However, while most countries were willing to adopt those policies which result in an increase in prices and an increase in purchasing power, they have so far refrained from adopting measures which tend to decrease commodity prices and contract purchasing power. Thus, in practically every country, the currency was devalued with a view towards raising prices and stimulating business activity.

If the various governments or their central banks really wanted to adopt a managed currency they should be thinking seriously of raising the gold value of their currencies in order to prevent commodity prices from rising too sharply. So far, however, no government has made any effort to revalue its currency upward.

The fact that the various governments are unwilling to adopt deflationary measures will obviously result in the abandonment of managed currencies as a practical policy because it will have been proven ineffective in the prevention of inflation and boom conditions. This will strengthen the arguments of those who have always favored a return to the gold standard.

Silver Output Off; Lead Stocks Down

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Metal market observers today scanned statistics showing declines in stocks of lead and zinc and a decrease in silver production.

World output of silver, excluding Mexico, dropped to 14,096,000 fine ounces in February from 14,400,000 in January, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Production in the United States in February was down to 4,965,000 ounces from 5,409,000 in January.

Domestic stocks of refined lead declined to 228,285 tons on March 1, from 241,422 on February 1, and 316,271 on March 1, 1936.

Stocks of all grades of slab zinc in the United States were off to 18,183 tons at the end of March, from 24,618 at the close of February and 79,693 at the end of March, 1936, the American Zinc Institute reported.

Shipments in March rose to 59,635 tons, from 46,953 in February and compared with 38,087 in March, 1936. March production jumped to 53,202 tons from 37,794 in February and 42,411 in March, 1936.

Retail Business Up 6 to 12 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Urgent spring requirements kept consumer buying at a high level during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

At some centers, continues the report, retailers recorded the largest volume for the period since 1930, while in other divisions a more leisurely pace was apparent, but neither weather vagaries nor labor unrest modified pronouncedly the forward movement.

Women's Wear Active

"While sales of women's wear were not up to expectations," says the review, "interest was stronger in jacket dresses, untrimmed coats, cape ensembles, and lace evening gowns. For handbags, jewelry, fur scarfs, hosiery, gloves, and other dress accessories, demand was larger than during the pre-Easter shopping season. Men's hats, shirts, and shoes sold better than suits.

"Yard goods were featured prominently, particularly in rayon and cotton. The call for housewares stretched from kitchen utensils and chinaware to curtains, furniture, and refrigerators.

"Conflicting reports from the most important centers revealed the disturbance of the weather factor," continues the report. "In spite of the few losses recorded, sales averaged 2 to 4 per cent larger than for the week preceding. Due to the final surge of Easter shopping in the comparable 1936 calendar week, the estimated increase in the volume of retail distribution over that period was shortened to 6 to 12 per cent.

"In the New England States the uptrend of buying lifted sales 8 to 16 per cent over last year's. For the East the increase ranged from 4 per cent up to 25 per cent in some of the industrial districts, where employment was at a new high.

"With the conclusion of some of the major labor disputes, a spurt in demand carried sales in the Middle West 10 to 15 per cent over last year's. Even though bad weather affected buying in the Northwest, the gain over the 1936 week was widened to 12 to 20 per cent. For the South the comparative increase was unchanged at 15 to 22 per cent.

"Recovering from the lull of the two weeks preceding, sales in the Southwest widened to 10 to 20 per cent over last year's. Restoration of normal shipping traffic and industrial operations gave a further stimulus to the Pacific Coast, where the 1936 total was passed by 10 to 18 per cent.

Wholesalers Busier

"Buying in the principal wholesale markets made further progress this week, but the number of reorders was under the expected total. Most retailers still had substantial stocks of women's wear lines and, as weather conditions in many parts of the country were not conducive to enlarged sales, there was no need to freshen assortments.

"Interest widened, however, in offerings for April promotions, even though few lots of off-price merchandise were available. Buyers were interested chiefly in summer goods, especially those items on which early mark-ups were announced. While about even with that of the week previous, wholesale volume ranged from 12 to 20 per cent more than a year ago," concludes the report.

Brokers' Loans Off In Week $11,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York city totaled $1,081,000,000. The week ended April 7 and the total represented a decrease of $11,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,011,000,000.

Distribution compares:

	This week	Prev. week
In N. Y. city	$1,008,000,000	$1,019,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	73,000,000	73,000,000

Libby, McNeill Net Doubles Last Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The shareholders' report issued by Libby, McNeill and Libby showed sales for the year ended Feb. 27, last, increased 24 per cent over last year. Sales the past year totaled $74,391,929, compared with $59,875,794 for 1936.

Net income for the year was $3,941,267, as against $1,920,832 in 1936. Total income, including a special profit and loss credit of $561,048, was $4,502,315, which was added to the surplus account for the year before payment of dividends. Total income the previous year was set at $3,119,059.

Six per cent dividends the past year totaled $583,800 on preferred shares, leaving $3,918,518, equivalent to $1.74 a share on 2,245,709 shares of common stock outstanding.

Edward G. McDounall, president, said sales and production were largest ever obtained, and the current volume greater than last year.

West Virginia Coal Output 4,000,000 Tons Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—West Virginia coal production jumped almost 4,000,000 tons in March over the 1936 month and mines department officials credited industrial preparation for the mine shutdown and continued good business.

The state department estimated total tonnage for March at 12,600,000, the highest mark for any one month since 1928.

Calamba Sugar Estate

NEW YORK (AP)—Calamba Sugar Estate, with properties in the Philippines, reported for fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1936, net profit of $1,441,695 against $992,995 in preceding year.

Largest Winter Wheat Crop Forecast Since Year 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The largest winter wheat crop, totaling 656,019,000 bushels, since 1931, is forecast in the April 1 estimate of the Federal Crop Reporting Board.

Based on crop conditions averaging 73.8 per cent of normal at the beginning of the month, the board's estimate is compared to last year's winter wheat crop of 519,013,000 bushels and an average for 1928-32 of 623,220,000 bushels.

Substantial Rise

The total is 33,000,000 bushels larger than the average for the five-year period, although the winter wheat crop estimated this year may be offset somewhat by the fact that stocks of winter wheat on farms are now 56,000,000 bushels under the average for the same five-year period. Similar shortages were reported in stocks of feed grains on farms.

No estimate of the rye crop likely to be harvested this year was given by the board. It was asserted, however, that its condition at the beginning of the month was only 71.4 per cent of normal. An even lower condition was reported for pastures, with 66 per cent of normal.

"The cold weather of March retarded the growth of pastures, lengthened the feeding period and increased the severity of the feed shortage in the area," said the report. "It also delayed spring work on the farms over a wide area and nipped early fruits in a number of the Southern States. Repeated freezing and thawing during March also appears to have caused considerable damage to winter grains and grasses in Northern States where a snow cover was lacking.

Dust Bowl Dry

"While practically all of the drought area now has sufficient moisture for immediate needs, crop prospects are subnormal in the Dust Bowl area centering on the Oklahoma Panhandle, where there has been a nearly complete loss of winter wheat, and also in some more limited areas of the Northern Great Plains where the lack of adequate subsoil moisture will make farmers cautious until good rains have fallen."

Outside of the latter areas, the board said, farmers had been encouraged by the rising prices of farm products and "seem to be preparing to go ahead rapidly as soon as weather conditions permit." There has been a moderate but general increase in the demand for farms and farm labor with wages about 11 per cent higher than a year ago, according to the report.

"Due to the effects of recent droughts, more than average production of spring sown crops will be needed to permit average marketing of farm products during the crop year," said the report.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London.

"We are on the eve of the depopulation of the British Commonwealth." This startling statement is made by Dr. G. F. McCleary in his book, "The Menace of British Depopulation," just published in London by George Allen and Unkin. Last October I mentioned some calculations made by Dr. Enid Charles which showed, on the most reasonable assumptions, that the population of Britain will have fallen by the year 2035 to about 5 millions. The reason for this anticipated fall is that the number of births per thousand of population fell from 35.4 in 1871-1880 to 14.7 in 1935. Dr. Charles' calculations necessarily contained a great deal of statistical material. Dr. McCleary's book is the best simple introduction to the problem which has yet appeared.

His short and lucid review covers Britain and the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire. Australia, with a present population of just under 6¾ millions, could support a much larger population, variously estimated at from 15 to 100 millions, with the emphasis tending toward the larger figure.

Ninety per cent of the present population is of British stock, and the policy of the country is to develop a purely White Australia. Yet the net reproduction rate as computed by Dr. Kuczynski, is less than unity; which means that white Australia is not reproducing itself; one generation of women produces less than its own number of female children. Nor is the population of New Zealand reproducing itself.

In Canada it seems that while the population as a whole is more than reproducing itself, this is the combined result of a net reproduction rate considerably higher than unity for the French Canadians and lower than unity for the British Canadians. According to present trends, and ruling out emigration, Canada is likely to be populated by a rapidly increasing proportion of French Canadians.

Similarly in South Africa, among the white population, although the whole population is probably more than reproducing its own numbers, the Dutch element is increasing more rapidly than the British, although unlike the British it receives practically no recruits from abroad.

It seems an inescapable fact that, according to present trends, the population of the Empire of British stock is bound before long to decrease very rapidly. The Dominion's stocks are not reproducing themselves, and the home country is undergoing a similar process, so that she will be unable to provide emigrants to fill up the empty spaces of the Empire, which will be eyed with ever greater hunger by countries where the population is rapidly increasing.

Trend Toward Depopulation

This trend toward depopulation is common to most of the countries of western Europe and to the United States. The explanation of the trend endorsed by Dr. McCleary and by practically all authorities is that expounded in greatest detail by Areene Dumont at the turn of the century. "Dumont held that in a democracy of the modern type, a community with political equality, but economic and social inequality—a pseudo-democracy or plutocracy—a 'toxic principle' appears—the dissolution of social solidarity and the development à outrance of the cult of the individual." Travel toward higher social levels becomes individual ambition; and in such travel baggage is an encumbrance. All the emphasis of social propaganda and of commercial advertising pushes the individual to greater expenditure on himself and his material comforts; children are an expensive luxury.

Malthus thought that man was unable to increase his productive capacity as fast as he could reproduce his own kind. In fact the greater a man's riches the higher his standard of living, and the lower tends to be the size of his family. Unless this condition can be overcome, and this alleged "toxic principle" destroyed, what is to become of our British society? We must remember that both Greece and Rome crumbled through voluntary sterility.

Distribution of Wealth

Dr. McCleary suggests that an essential step in the remedy is to bring about a more equal and copious distribution of wealth. And more than this, that we need a changed view of the individual's relation to the community. "It seems," says Dr. McCleary, "that the solution of the problem will be found in working for the development of what, for want of a better term, has been called a collective soul; the building up of a new social synthesis; the welding of individuals into a new spiritual unity that shall transcend national and racial barriers and embrace the generations that are gone and the generations that are to come."

Exactly the same emphasis on the economic side at least of his double remedy was placed recently by Mr. Keynes in an address in London. The economic system of Britain, it was agreed, might adjust itself to a declining population without a critical breakdown; but to avoid the breakdown it was essential that there should be much greater equality in distribution of goods, and a greater emphasis on production for consumption.

Evidence of the public interest now growing in the subject is seen in the appointment of a departmental inquiry approved by the Government, and in the work of the Population Investigation Committee, presided over by Professor Carr-Saunders.

For 50 years the birthrate in England has been falling. For temporary reasons this has been obscured in a rising population. Moreover, the emphasis until very recently has been put by economists and publicists on the need for further reductions. Restriction in people as well as in goods! The lurid picture showed mankind being submerged by a devastating torrent of children. Public opinion is being converted in spite of the fact that radicals doubt whether anything can or will now be done under our existing organization.

Education Costs Cut

A second aspect of the future of at least part of the British Empire has been commented on by W. Bryant Mumford and B. N. Parker in an article in the Journal of the Royal African Society for January of this year, called Education in British African Dependencies. They review the 1935 annual reports on native education in seven dependencies.

They find that in nearly all these the amount spent on native education has declined both absolutely and as a percentage of total expenditure. They show that in the Gold Coast, for example, where some kind of education effort has been made continuously during the past 200 years, approximately 80 per cent of the children of school age appear to be receiving no education of any kind; and only 0.43 per cent of the children proceed to vocational secondary or higher education.

Similar conditions prevail in greater or lesser degree in the other dependencies. Many praiseworthy attempts are being made to improve the scope and method of the native education, but on the basis of these statistics it seems that during the past five years we have definitely been losing ground.

Unless there is a drastic change in the rate of progress, it will be more than a thousand years before the peoples for whom we are trustees will have learnt to read and write. The British Empire does not face exactly a pleasant prospect if its Anglo-Saxon stock is both unable to reproduce itself, and unable to educate the native populations, which will fall heir to its lands.

Spicer Mfg. Clears $4.26 Share Against $1.39 in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spicer Manufacturing Corporation and subsidiaries have reported a net profit for 1936 of $1,488,760 after depreciation, idle plant expense, federal income taxes and $15,872 provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings. After dividend requirements on the $3 cumulative preferred stock, the profit is equal to $4.26 each on 300,000 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $628,712, or $1.39 a common share, earned in 1935.

Current assets on Dec. 31, including $751,492 cash, amounted to $4,499,989 and current liabilities were $1,805,752.

Canadian National Income

MONTREAL (CP) — Increase of $603,509 was shown in gross revenues of Canadian National Railways of $3,962,443 for week ended April 7, over $3,358,934 for the corresponding period last year.

Output of Capital Goods Is Not Too Fast, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Taking issue with the statement by President Roosevelt that the production of durable goods was proceeding too fast, the Standard Statistics Company says in its weekly summary of the business situation that there is no statistical evidence that the production of capital goods has increased too fast in relation to production of consumers' goods.

The review says in part:

Durables' Output Fell Farther

"President Roosevelt's statement to the press last week condemning the recent price advances in a number of products and also contending that activity in the durable goods industries has passed that in the consumers' goods industries attracted considerable attention. His statement regarding the durable goods trades particularly deserves some comment.

"Production of durable goods during a depression period declines much more sharply than consumers' goods. At the low point of the past depression, for example, the heavy industries operated at less than one third of the theoretical normal, whereas on the same basis, the consumers' goods trades showed a decline of only about 30 per cent.

"It is only natural, therefore, that the recovery in the durable goods industries has been considerably greater on a percentage basis than in the lighter lines. Thus, it is estimated that aggregate durable goods production during April will be about 35 percent ahead of the comparable period in 1936, while consumers' goods output is expected to record a year-to-year gain of only about 15 per cent.

Still Under 1926 Average

"The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production is broken down into two major divisions: capital goods and consumers' goods. While all capital goods are not durable—such products as petroleum and electric power are capital goods—nevertheless, our capital goods index provides a fairly accurate measure of durable goods production.

"It is significant in this connection, that production of capital goods in 1936, as measuredd by index, was less than 75 per cent the 1926 average, which is the year. On the other hand, production of consumers' goods was 106 per cent of the 1926 level, and was only slightly below that for 1929.

"Production of consumers' goods during the first quarter of 1937 was approximately the same as for the corresponding 1929 period. The index number in both instances averaged around 113. Preliminary estimates for April place the consumers' goods index at 116.1, as against 114.0 for the similar month in 1929. The figure for the current month is at a new high."

New Canadian Plants Total 211 Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During 1936 there were 211 new industrial plants and branch plants established in Canada as compared with 134 in the preceding year, according to the American Consul at Toronto, and made public by the Department of Commerce.

The increase in 1936 was due largely to the sharp rise in Canadian-owned plants established since the establishment of new United States branch plants decreased from 106 in 1932, 50 in 1933, 31 in 1934, 36 in 1935, to 25 in 1936, the report states.

By types of products in 1936, foodstuffs led with 89 new plants, followed by wood and paper products, furniture 74; machinery: metal and metal products, 63; textiles, 55; electrical apparatus, 17; chemicals and drugs, 13; leather, 12, and automobile parts and accessories 5, according to the report.

Gulf Lines Cuts Losses Sharply in Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net loss of $110,163 after all charges is reported by the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines for the year 1936 compared with a net loss of $1,077,022 in 1935. Operating revenues increased from $21,212,304 in 1935 to $24,403,625 in 1936.

Consolidated balance sheet dated Dec. 31, 1936, shows working assets totaling $5,474,365, including $3,717,242 cash. Working liabilities were $1,723,377, or an excess of working assets of $3,750,988 compared with an excess of $4,708,820 at the end of 1935.

Chairman Mooney and President Hull state in part to stockholders:

Passenger revenue for 1936 was $5,456,390 against $3,936,074 for 1935. All services carried 192,680 more tons of freight and 26,346 more passengers in 1396 than in 1935.

Claims arising out of the loss of T. E. L. Morro Castle and S. S. Mohawk were settled for $1,232,500.

British Columbia Sees Big Year for Industries

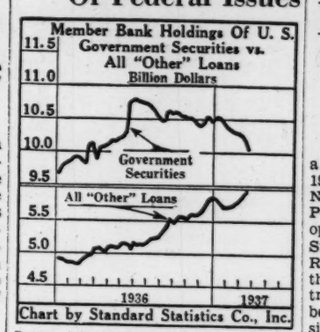
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The value of production by the four basic industries of British Columbia—lumbering, mining, agriculture and fishing—will just about reach the pre-depression levels of 1929 during this year, according to forecasts by provincial statisticians.

An increase of approximately $30,000,000 is anticipated, shooting production over $200,000,000 for the first time since 1930. The 1929 figure was $248,000,000.

Expansion of lumber and pulp markets and the sharp increase in prices of base metals are prime factors in this year's improvement.

Banks Cut Holdings Of Federal Issues



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The improvement in commercial loans and in short-term money rates is of considerably greater significance to banks than the decline in market value of Government bonds held.

Banks have been reducing holdings of Governments. A particularly sharp drop occurred in the week ended March 17, when holdings of the banks in 101 cities dropped $186,000,000 to $10,041,000,000 (including Government-guaranteed issues).

This was $438,000,000 less than on Dec. 30, 1936, and $37,000,000 less than a year ago.

Cattle and Lamb Prices Drop; Hog Values Hold Even

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Showing the result of high corn prices too many half-fat cattle, hogs, and lambs were marketed during the week. The hog market supported by a higher local dressed pork trade held to approximately steady price levels, but cattle and lambs, generally speaking, were lower for the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strictly choice and prime-fed steers and yearlings were offered sparingly not only at Chicago but at other principal market centers and these closed fully steady.

The week's top on fed steers was $16.25, that price being paid for 1236 lb. averages, the next highest price was $16, and only a comparatively few loads were good enough to sell above $15.

Lower values at the close on steers and yearlings probably resulted from a slow indifferent and lower dressed beef market, consumers having balked at comparatively high beef prices and turned their attention to pork.

Vealers late were 50c to $1 lower as compared with last week, this being a further evidence of the public's resistance to high meat prices.

The late hog top stood at $10.25, but still strictly choice hogs were only 5c lower than on Monday and slightly higher than the close last week. Finish is at a premium and all strictly good and choice hogs scaling 200 to over 300 pounds are selling within a very narrow price spread, $10.10-10.25 buying most of the week's supply of such kinds.

Fat lambs broke unevenly 15-50c, good and choice kinds holding up better than medium and low-good offerings. The late top stood at $12.25, the practical top for the week being $12.50 with only one load to city butchers above the latter figure. On the late market most fed western wooled lambs brought $11.75-12.25 and the bulk on clipped offerings was $10-10.25.

Union Oil of Calif. Net 45c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Union Oil Company of California net for the first quarter of 1937 is about $2,200,000 after charges, taxes and reserves, equal to 47 cents a share on the 4,666,270 capital shares outstanding. In the March quarter of 1936 the company reported a net income of $400,000, or 9 cents a share on the 4,386,070 shares then outstanding.

Current assets approximated $49,200,000 on March 31, an increase of $5,700,000 over the close of 1936, and current liabilities were $6,600,000, a decrease of about $800,000 from Dec. 31, 1936. Funded indebtedness amounted to $18,026,500, a decrease of $2,300,000 in the quarter, resulting from the sale of $10,000,000 debentures and the retirement of $7,500,000 convertible debentures and $4,800,000 of serial debentures. Capital stock outstanding increased 280,200 shares through the conversion of $7,005,000 of the convertible debentures.

The report pointed out that the improved results for the last quarter were due principally to greater sales and better prices for oil products, although labor and material costs were higher than for the similar period last year. Sales amounted to $17,900,000, an increase of $4,900,000, while the quantity of products sold increased by 1,850,000 barrels to 8,800,000.

Crown Cork & Seal Co. To Build 2 New Plants

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles C. McManus, president of Crown Cork & Seal Co., in a statement in the company's annual reported issue revealed plans for two new plants for the company's can manufacturing subsidiary. They will be at St. Louis and Madison, Wis.

Expenditures in 1937 for plant construction and improvements, including machinery and equipment installations in progress during 1936, will total approximately $5,700,000, the report said.

Western Auto Supply Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Cassatt & Co., Inc., is offering publicly 126,000 shares of Western Auto Supply Company $10-par common stock at $28.75 per share. Part of the proceeds will be used to retire bank loans incurred to purchase increased spring and summer inventories.

Canadian Harbors Net Rises in '36; Expenses Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian harbors did a greatly increased business during 1936, as shown by the report of the National Harbors Board presented to Parliament. The report covers the operation of the harbors of Halifax, St. John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal and Vancouver, and the first full year of centralized control, the harbors previously having been administered by local commissions.

Operating revenues last year amounted to $8,030,000—an increase of $603,000. On the other hand, operating and maintenance expenses showed a decrease of $481,000, so that the net income available for interest on investment and depreciation was $3,601,000, as compared with $2,473,000 in 1935—a betterment of $1,128,000, or 45.6 per cent.

This satisfactory showing is due not only to the increase of vessels arriving and departing, 73,038 as compared with 69,866, representing nearly 4,000,000 increased registered tonnage, but also to increased efficiency in management under centralized control.

While all the harbors shared in the improvement in operating revenue, the bulk of the business was done, as always, by Montreal and Vancouver.

In the case of the former, new high records in the history of the port were shown, notably in number and tonnage of seagoing ships, total commodity tonnage, tonnage of imports, receipts of Nova Scotia bituminous coal and imports of crude petroleum and gasoline.

For the eighth successive year, import tonnage increased. Exports were greater than in 1935 by almost 1,000,000 tons, while coastwise and local tonnage also substantially increased. The net result was that total commodity tonnage movement through the port set a new high record of 13,117,754 tons, surpassing even the former peak year of 1928.

Vancouver harbor's tonnage totaled 7,766,114 tons, showing an increase over the previous year of 1,426,478 tons. A substantial increase was shown in such commodities as grain, canned fish, chemical fertilizer, fishmeal, fresh apples, scrap metal, canned milk, pulp and paper, fir doors, lumber, logs and piling.

SEC Says Utilities Working to Comply With 'Death Sentence'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Securities Commission officials indicated some of the nation's utility holding companies are beginning to take important voluntary steps to comply with the so-called "death sentence" provision of the 1935 Holding Company Act.

The first presentation of a complete program to simplify the corporate structure of a large utility system is expected within a few weeks.

The "death sentence" provision, which aroused a major congressional controversy two years ago, requires utility holding companies to simplify their corporate organizations and confine their business to economically integrated units beginning Jan. 1, 1938.

Some simplifications already have come before the commission. Both the Nevada-California Electric Corporation and the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company absorbed their operating subsidiaries and ceased to be holding companies.

An application Tuesday by the recently organized States Electric and Gas Corporation of Philadelphia to acquire 23 utility subsidiaries of the International Utilities Corporation was an example of one type of simplification being sought under the Holding Company Act.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10

Streamlined Efficiency Now Demanded of Office Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — New business and office equipment not only reflects the streamlined era in its compactness, contour and color in its more complete automatism, but it indicates demands for machines which will do a modern day's work. An illustration is the tremendous job of keeping track of some 27,000,000 people under the new social security legislation.

Machines for accounting, bookkeeping, addressing and new types of mechanical operations have either been entirely made over or they have been so adjusted and revamped that they are practically new machines, it was learned by thousands of business executives and lower-downs in the business scale who crowded into the exhibit rooms of the National Business Show held here recently.

Sales Outlook Good

The run-down condition of many offices which weathered the depression but spent little in keeping their office equipment up-to-date, and the eagerness with which business men have welcomed this exhibit of new office equipment bids fair for a sharp upturn in production and sale of office machines, it is learned.

Frank E. Tupper, president of the National Business Show Co. from his own observations at the Chicago show, which is the first held since 1931, estimates that the consumption of business equipment for the year 1937 will top the $500,000,000 mark.

Large industries with many employees affected by the social security legislation find that time-saving machines are imperative for taking care of all of this added office routine, it is learned.

Machines have had to be adapted to take care of the enormous amount of office work involved. For instance, each employee has an account sheet with his name, date and place of birth, parents' names, and other confidential information. Machines must be so changed in their mechanism to fit into this general demand, it is learned.

New Duplicator

The new duplicator, sleek in its black shiny jacket, chromium trimmed, was shown to the public for the first time a few days ago. Its highly refined mechanism for the purpose of speeding the world's business and office routine has many features including self-feed, fineguage registration, greater speed, exact quantity control, and simplified operation. It is a last-minute product of the A. B. Dick Company.

Other machines displayed at the exhibit included counters that can count orange sticks or drop-forgings instantaneously by weight; shorthand, dictation and transcribing machines; conference recorders; mailing machines; calculators, all-electric typewriters; automatic inter-communicating systems; pocket postal scales which look like a mechanical pencil on which one can hang a letter and determine the postage up to half an ounce; autographic time clocks; tabulating card sorters, and so on.

May Department Stores' Net for Year $4.12 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — May Department Stores Co. and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 reported net profit of $5,070,458, after surtax on undistributed profits. This equaled $4.12 a share and compared with $3,463,153, or $2.81 a share, in the preceding year.

The company operates in Baltimore, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Akron, Ohio.

Wright Aeronautical Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—A net profit of $1,057,098 for 1936 was reported by Wright Aeronautical Corporation, maker of aricraft motors, with plants at Paterson, N. J. This was equal to $1.76 a share of capital stock. For 1935 profit was $423,295 exclusive of charges to reserves for contingencies. Company is controlled by Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. and Corporate Bonds Higher—Curb Market Generally Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Savings Deposits In N. Y. State Rise $35,543,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was an increase of $35,543,000 in deposits in the 134 savings banks in the State of New York during the first quarter of this year, bringing the total to $5,278,441,015, according to the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

This increase was more than $10,000,000 in excess of the amount of dividends declared and left on deposit with the banks and marked the first instance in many similar periods in which savings deposits had increased more than the interest paid upon them.

Mutual savings bank depositors of the State rose about 52,000 in the quarter to a record high figure of 6,081,491, reflecting an increase of about 72,000 in six months, and of almost 109,000 in the past year. The gain in deposits for the six months ending March 31 was over $55,000,000 and the rise in the past year was over $74,000,000.

"For the past few years the gain in savings bank deposits has been due almost entirely to dividend credits left on deposit," Andrew Mills Jr., president of the association and president of the Dry Dock Savings Institution, said in commenting upon the quarter's results. "It is clear that during the past quarter, however, we have seen an accelerated gain due to new money. Combined with the most impressive continued gains in the number of depositors, we find a definite indication of a higher earning power for more people.

"Best of all we find these gains at a time when some pessimists had predicted that pay-roll deductions for unemployment insurance and for old-age pension insurance would doubtless diminish the desire of individuals to contribute to their self-dependence. In the savings bank field we had never believed this to be true."

Three Banks Cut Interest Rates on Savings Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Further reductions in interest rates on savings deposits have been reported by three banks here. First National Bank & Trust Company of New Haven announces the rate on deposits from $5 to $5000 will be 1½ per cent and on amounts from $5000 to $10,000 the rate will be 1 per cent. No interest on accounts in excess of $10,000.

Union & New Haven Trust Company and Second National Bank of New Haven announce their rate on deposits from $5 to $10,000 will be 1½ per cent. No interest on deposits of $10,000 plus. Reductions will be effective Oct. 1 and amount to one half of 1 per cent. Low investment yields force the action.

Mutual savings bank executives are divided in their attitude toward interest rates, one group favoring reduction, while the other favors retaining the present rates, which are limited to 3 per cent.

Standard Brands Merges With Royal Baking Powder

DOVER, Del. (AP) — Standard Brands Incorporated and the Royal Baking Powder Corporation were merged by action of directors of both companies, incorporating under the name of Standard Brands Incorporated.

The capital stock of Standard Brands consists of 21,000,000 shares without nominal or par value, and of the Royal Baking Powder Company, 905,000 shares.

Joseph Wilshire, of Greenwich, Conn., is president of the merged corporation.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—A goodly portion of the selling that made its appearance in the market this week was due to the unsatisfactory manner in which the market received the news of the settlement of the Chrysler strike. There is a decided spirit of caution in evidence and at least further irregularity is to be looked for until it disappear. Another contributing unsettling factor is the belief in some quarters that deflation is not at all improbable.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—It is probable that more definite news will be needed to relieve the current nervousness and enable the market to regain its equlibrium. However, we believe more aggressive buying power is likely to be encountered upon any further decline.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Whatever individual event or whatever group of circumstances may have started the increase in the pace of the downward movement, the effect has been to enable purchases of stocks to be made in many cases at levels far below the peaks of a few weeks or a few months ago. It seems to us that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to buy [illegible] securities on days of reaction.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—We [illegible] prefer to allow the market ample opportunity to effectively demonstrate its ability to support a sustained reversal in trend, before concluding that the downward movement in force has been completed.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 15 higher to 2 lower.

	High	Low	Last
October	116.0	116.0	115.5b
December	116.5	116.0	115.0b

b—Bid.

Rubber Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
	24.50	24.50	24.33	24.40	—16
	24.50	24.67	24.39	24.64	—23

Sugar

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
N. Y. July No. 3	2.51	2.29	2.51	+2
World Sept. '37 No. 4	1.31	1.29½	1.31	+1
World March '37 No. 4	1.35	1.35	1.36½	— ½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
12	3¼s '43-45	104.18	104.18	104.18
14	4s '44-54	109.22	109.17	109.22
7	3²⁄₃₂s '46-56	108.2	108.2	108.2
2	3²⁄₃₂s '43-47	105	105	105
1	3¼s '41	105.4	105.4	105.4
11	3¼s '44-46	104.13	104.13	104.13
1	3¼s '46-49	103.8	103.8	103.8
25	3s '46-48	102.16	102.16	102.16
2	3s '51-55	102	102	102
194	2⁷⁄₃₂s '55-60	100.2	100	100.2
14	2²⁄₃₂s '45-47	101.3	101	101.3
36	2²⁄₃₂s '48-51	99.29	99.24	99.29
28	2²⁄₃₂s '5-54	99.7	99.4	99.7
26	2²⁄₃₂s '56-59	98.29	98.28	98.29
405	2¹⁄₃₂s '49-53	96.31	96.26	96.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	2³⁄₃₂s '42-47	100	100	100
4	3s '49	100.20	100.20	100.20

Home Owners' Loan

10	3s A '52	100.16	100.15	100.15
25	2³⁄₃₂s '49	99.12	99.12	99.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
2	Allegheny 5s '44	96¼	96	96¼
2	Allegheny 5s '49	89	89	89
8	Allegheny 5s '50 2st	60½	60¼	60½
9	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅝	97⅝	97¾
2	Am & FP 5s 2030	78	78	78
3	Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
2	Am T&T 3½s '43	112¼	112¼	112¼
10	Am T&T 3¼s '66	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	Am T&T 3¼s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Am T Pdr cv '50	155	155	155
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104¾	104¾
10	Ann Arbor 4s '95	67¼	67¼	67¼
13	Arm Del 4s '57	96¾	96¼	96¼
3	Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	96	96
3	Arm 4½s '39	102	102	102
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
1	AtlGSF cv 4½s '46	109	109	109
1	AtlGSF 4s '95	106⅜	106⅜	108⅜
8	AtlGSF aj 4s '95 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	AtlGSFRKyM 4½s C-A '62	111½	111½	111½
1	AtlGSFRKyM 4s '95	106	106	106
6	AC Line 1st 4s '52	100¼	100¼	99⅞
1	AcL cit 4s '52	91	91	91
1	AC Line 4½s '64	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1	AC Line 4s '65	103	103	103
10	Austin & NW 5s '41	103¾	103¾	103½
2	B&O inc 6s '95	98⅛	97¾	98½
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
13	B&O inc 5s '95	87	86½	86¾
8	B&O 5s '96 F	86	86	86¼
13	B&O 5s 2000 D	85¾	85	85¼
13	B&O cv 4½s '60	71¼	71⅛	71¼
5	B&O 4s '48	106¼	106	106¼
7	B&O 4s TC '59	93	93	93
6	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113¼	113¼	113¼
2	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	121	121	121
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
29	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93½	93⅜	93½
11	Boston & Me 5s '67	83	83	82½
1	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	78¼	78¼	78
1	Bost & Me 5s '55	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
24	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	95	95	94½
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	101	101	101
13	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Bush Term 5s '55	69¼	69¼	69¼
60	Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103⅜
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	110⅞	110⅞	110½
1	Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	115	115	115
2	Can Pac 5s '54	111½	111½	111½
29	Can Pac 4½s '60	10½	99⅞	100½
12	Can Pac 4s perp	93⅜	93⅜	93
1	Caro C&O 6s '52	110	110	110
1	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	98	97¾	97¾
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107¼	107½
8	Cen R R N J 5s '87	71	71	71
15	Ches Corp 5s '44	120	119½	119½
10	Chesap Corp 5s '47	136	136	136
5	C & O 3½s '96 D	95½	95½	95½
10	C&EQ gen 4s '58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	CB&Q 4s II '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	44¾	44¼	44½
2	Chi I & L 6s '66	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	CM&StP 4½s '89C	64	64	64
2	CM&SP gen 4s '89	56½	56½	56½
17	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	29¾	29½	29¾
26	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10¼	10⅛	10¼
8	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	20	20	20
2	Chi & NW 4½s2037	30½	30½	30½
11	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	20½	20½	20½
1	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	19	19	19
2	C R I & P 4s '88	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
8	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	21½	21½	21½
1	CRI & P rf 4s'34 ct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
5	Ch Un Sta 5s '63D	105½	105½	105½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	104	104
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Ch & W Ind 4¾s '62	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	97	97	97
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	111	111	111
4	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105⅞	105¾	105¾
17	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	100	100	100
1	Columbia G 5s '52May	103	103	103
13	Com'l Cred 2¼s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	101½	101½	101½
13	Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
98⅜	Consum Pow 3s '70	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	102	102	102
11	Del & H rfg 4s '43	90½	90¼	90½
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Den & Rio G 4s '36	30¼	30¼	30¼
16	D & R G 4s '36	30¾	30¾	30¾
15	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17¼	17	17
8	Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
6	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2	El Auto Lite 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Erie rfg 5s '67	81⅛	80¾	80¾
9	Erie 1st 4s '96	98	98	98
2	Fairbanks M 4s '56	101	101	101
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103	103	103
67	Fla E Cst 5s '74	16	14⅞	15
1	G Gable 5½s '47	105	105	105
10	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	99½	99¼	99½
22	Goodrich 4¼s '56	98½	98¼	98½
3	Goodrich 6s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	115¾	115¾	115¾
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	101	100⅞	101
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11	Hackens Wat 4s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105¾
5	Hiram Walker 4½s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	50¾	50¼	50¼
5	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	31½	30¾	30¾
14	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	75½	75¼	75½
7	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	97	97	97
5	Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	96	96	96
30	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	101	101	101
12	Interb RT 6s '32	40½	39¾	40
1	Interb RT 6s '32ct	37	37	37
61	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	83¾	83	83
1	Interlake Iron 6s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
22	Int Hy El 6s '44	81¼	80½	81
4	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	85	85	87½
7	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
8	Int T&T 4½s '52	65½	65½	65½
18	Int T&T 5s '55	70	69½	70
9	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7	6¾	7
7	James F & Clea 4s '59	94¼	94¼	94
2	KC Ft S & Mem 4s 36	59¼	59¼	59¼
9	K C South 5s '50	90½	90⅛	90½
2	K S Term 4s '60	107	107	107
1	Keith B F 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	59½	59½	59½
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93½	93½
5	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43	43	43
2	L C&N 4½s '54 A	95⅞	95⅞	95¾
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	61	61	61
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	91½	91½	91
2	Louis & N 4s '40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90½	90½
3	McKes & Rob 5½s	50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	106½	106½	106½
7	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103	102¾	103
1	M & St L 4s '49	6	6	6
1	MSP&SS Marie 6s 46	22½	22½	22½
1	MSP&SS Mar 5½s '49	17	17	17
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	29	29	29
22	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	80	79⅞	80
3	M-K-Tex 4s '67	70	70	70
9	M-K-T 4s '62 B	69⅝	69⅜	69½
5	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	39¼	39¼	39¼
14	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	39¾	39¼	39¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	38	38	38
41	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19	18½	19
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	39¼	39¼	39¼
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	33	33	33
2	Monongah Ry 4s '60	106	106	106
1	M W Pa P Sr 6s '65	102½	102½	102½
5	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3	Mor & Essex 5s '55	98½	98	98½
9	Mor&Essex3½s2000	86	86	86
8	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	100¾	102½	102¾
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96	96	96
30	NYC cv 6½ '44	119½	119	119
27	NYC rfg 5s 2013	95¾	95⅛	95½
7	NYC 4½s 2013 A	88	88	88
13	NYC cn 4s '98	84½	84½	84½
101	NYC 3½s '52 wi	107⅜	107½	107⅜
6	NYC 3½s '46	100	99¾	99¾
22	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88	88	88
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	106½	106½	106½
11	NYC&HR 3½s '97	95	95	95
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89	89	89
10	NYC ChiStL 4½s '78	87½	87⅛	87⅛
4	NY Chi&StL 4s '46	100	100	100
3	NY Dock Co 5s '38	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
3	NY Edis 3½s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	110¼	110¼	110¼
15	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	46	45	46
12	NYNH&H 4½s '67	44¾	44¾	44¼
39	NYNH&H 3½s '56	39	39	39
3	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	30⅝	30⅜	30½
1	NY O & W gen 4s '55	21¾	21¾	21¾
30	NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106½	106½
5	NL&O Pow 5s '55A	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
18	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	26½	26	26½
70	Norf Sou 5s '61A	29	28¾	29
10	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101	101	101
34	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¾	110⅝
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	103	103	103
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73½	73½
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Ohio Edison 5s '45	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	Pac T&T 5½s '6?3	99	99	99
11	Penn Pict 6s '55	120	120	120
34	Penn P&L 4½s '81	105	105	104⅞
1	Penn Co 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Penn RR gen 5s '68	114¾	114¾	114⅛
24	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	108	108	108
24	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	100	100	99½
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	98	98
77	Pen RR 3½s '52	106¾	106¼	106⅜
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Phila Co 5s '67	103	102¾	102¾
4	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	36½	36½	36½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½
4	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	62¼	62	62
60	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	30	29¾	29¾
5	Rem Rand 4½s '56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Republic Stl 5½s '54	118	118	118
6	Purity Bak 5s '48	99	99	99
29	Republic Stl 4½s '50	188½	186	188½
37	Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	120	119	120
3	Republic Stl 4½s'61	96½	96	96½
1	Rio Gr W 1st4s '39	72	72	72
16	Republic Stl 4½s '56	96¾	96⅜	96¾
5	R I Ark & L 4&5s '34	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5	Saguenay P&L 4¼ '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4	StJRyLH&P 5s '37	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2	StL SF 5s '50 B	29¼	29	29
3	StL SF 5s B '50 ct	26¾	26	26¾
4	StL SF 4½s '78	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
14	StL SF 4½s '78 ctfst	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1	StL SW rfg 5s '90	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1	St P&KC ShL 4½s '41	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	StP M&M 4s Mont '37	100	13-32	100	13-32	100	13-32
15	Seab AL cn 6s '45	19	18¾	18¾
1	Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
21	Shell Un 3½s '51	96¼	95⅞	96¼
8	Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	101	101	101
1	So Bell T&T 5s '41	107	107	107
1	So Col Power 6s '47	104	104	104
2	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
15	Sou Pac24½s '68	88¼	87⅞	88¼
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	87¾	87½	87¾
7	So Pac 4½s '69	88	87⅞	88
13	Co Pac rfg 4s '55	104½	104⅜	104½
2	So Pac cit 4s '49	91½	91½	91½
9	So Pac 3¾s '46	97	96⅞	97
17	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
2	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
3	South Ryl gen 6s '56	100½	100½	100½
29	South Ry egn 4s '56	78	78	78
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	95½	95½	95½
3	Studebaker 6s cv '45	134	134	134
6	Texark PtSm 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
10	Tex Corp 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	101½	101½	101½
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	101½	101½	101½
10	Tex P-MP-T 5½s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
13	Third Ave aj 5s '60	34	33½	33½
1	Third Ave 4s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
1	Un ELL&P 5½s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	112	111⅞	111⅞
2	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	110¾	111¼
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105	104½	104½
6	Unit Drug 5s '53	99¼	99	99
1	Un Rys Stl 4s '34	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
11	US Rub 5s '47	106½	106½	106½
13	Utah P&L 5s '44	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
119	Util P&L 5s '59	59½	59	59
3	Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	106¾	106½	106½
5	Wabash 5s '75 B	37	37	37
2	Walworth 4s 55	80	80	80
66	Warner Bros 6s '39	96⅜	95¼	95¼
5	Warner Quinl 6s '39	50¾	50¾	50¾
19	Warren Bros 6s '41	70¼	70	70
1	West Pen P 5s '63E	117	117	117
3	West Pen P 3½s '66	102½	102½	102½
19	West Md 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Western Un 5s '51	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5	Western Un 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Western Un 5s '60	104	104	104
2	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Wisc-Sp cv 5s '36ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
11	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99½	99½	99½
14	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	25¼	25	25¼
12	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100	99¾	100
5	Youngst S&T 3½s '51	140	140	140

Foreign Bonds

12	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	107½	107	107
1	Agr Bank Col 6s'48	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1	Antioquia1st 7s '57	13½	13½	13½
1	Argentine 4½s '71	99½	99½	99½
2	Argentine 6s '57 A	101½	101½	101½
1	Argentine 6s '58 B	100½	100½	100½
1	Arg 6s '59 Jun	100½	100½	100½
1	Arg 6s 1960 May	102	102	102
2	Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	Argentine 5½s '62	101	1-32	101	1-32	101	1-32
2	Australia 5s '55	105¾	105½	105¾
6	Australia 5s '57	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
10	Australia 4½s '56	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
10	Brazil 6½s '26-57	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞
4	Brazil 6½s '27-57	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	41⅜	41½	41⅜
1	Brisbane 5s '58	100½	100½	100½
2	Buen A 3s '84	56⅜	56¾	56¾
10	Buen A 4½s 4⅜s '77	77⅞	77	77
2	Bulgaria 7½s '68	26⅜	26	26⅜
12	Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111¾	111¾
9	Canada 4s '60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Canada 3¼s '61	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	Chile 6s '60	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
7	Chile 6s '61 Jan	21½	21⅜	21½
4	Chile 6s '61 Feb	21½	21½	21½
7	Chilean Mun 7s '60	18¼	18⅛	18¼
8	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	30	30	30
2	Copenhag 5s '52	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
60	Cuba 5½s '45	65	64¾	65
1	Czecho 8s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Czecho 8s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Denmark 6s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Denmark 4½s '62	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	Dom Rep 5½s '42	81	81	81
1	French 7½s '41	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1	Ger C Ag Bk 6s '60 Oct	30	30	30
1	GerC Ag Loan 3½s '58	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	Gt C El P Jap 6½s '50	92	92	92
4	Japan 6½s '54	94⅜	94⅜	94¼
1	Milan City 6½s '52	73	73	73
6	Norway 4½s '65	100	100	100
3	Norway 4½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102¼
1	Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Orient Dev 6s '53	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
5	Panama 5s '63A	75	75	75
3	Panama 5s '63A st asd	65	65	65
2	Peru st 6s '60	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Prussia 6s '52	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Rheinelbe 7s '46	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Sao Paul City 8s '52	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1	Sao Paulo St 1s '40	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
5	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	95	95	95
1	Uruguay 8s '46	65	65	65
4	Uruguay 6s '60	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1	Westph UnElp 6s '53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2	Yokohama 6s '61	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞

Total today, 3,826,444; previous day, 12,086,000; week ago, 8,370,000; year ago, 6,310,000; two years ago, 6,372,000; Jan. 1 to date, 13,404,000; year ago, 1,218,709,000; two years ago, 996,338,000.

Boston Stocks

April 10, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	138	138	138	139
5.00	Bos Elevated	65¼	65¼	65¼	65
	Bos & Me pr pf	48½

Poland to Build Industrial Center Near Coal Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Following the announcement of a four-year plan of national reconstruction in Poland, Eugene Kwiatkowski, the Minister for Finance, is sponsoring two bills for immediate capital expenditure.

The one bill proposes to invest 264,000,000 zlotys (about $500,000) during 1937 in electrification works, harbor works, hydraulic works, land improvement, railway reconstruction and similar public works.

The second bill puts aside the sum of 1,000,000,000 zlotys ($190,000,000) to be spent during the next four years on national defense.

Mr. Kwiatowski also plans the building of a new industrial center on the middle Vistula, in the neighborhood of Sandomierz. It means that the factories built with the support of the Government within the four-year plan will be erected in that district. Moreover, special facilities will be granted for private enterprises establishing their works in that part of the country.

At present the major part of the basic industries of Poland is concentrated in Upper Silesia, close to the western frontier of the country. Such a situation presents an obvious danger from a strategic point of view, and military factories have been built already for several years only in the "triangle of safety" in central Poland.

Mr. Kwiatkowski's plan, however, treats the problem on a larger scale. The district of Sandomierz, chosen for the site of the new industrial center, has the following advantages:

It is fairly remote from all the frontiers, and situated in a part of Poland entirely free from minorities, except the Jews; and it is connected with the coal area on one hand and with Warsaw and the sea on the other by the great waterway of the Vistula.

Moreover, it can use the electric energy supplied by the waterfalls and natural gas of the Carpathians about 100 miles away; it is close to Poland's largest reservoir of man power, the province of Cracow with its dense population.

"'Gdynia' was our slogan and our program some years ago," Mr. Kwiatkowski said, "and now it shall be 'The Sandomierz Central District.'"

The cost of laying the foundations of the Sandomierz center was estimated by Mr. Kwiatkowski at 3,000,000,000 zlotys. That sum will have to be spent within the next five years. The cost of the four-year reconstruction plan of Mr. Kwiatkowski is 2,400,000,000 zlotys—but as that plan includes also many other items besides the industrialization of the Central District supplementary sources of revenue will be sought.

In 1937, altogether 800,000,000 zlotys will be spent by the Polish Government on construction plans.

Columbus' Letter About New World Is Sold for $4350

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, bibliophile and dealer in rare books, has added to his rich collection of first editions and manuscripts a copy of the first dated edition of Christopher Columbus' letter to Ferdinand and Isabella, announcing his successful voyage to the New World. Dr. Rosenbach paid $4350 for it at the dispersal sale of the library of William D. Breaker of Brooklyn, at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries here April 8.

The letter, which formerly belonged to the Huth Library, contains three printed leaves of 40 lines to the page. This edition was printed in Rome in 1493.

Dr. Rosenbach gave $3200 for a copy of Richard Hakluyt's "Diverse Voyages," printed in London in 1582 and on which England based her claims to America. This copy contains the rare Thorne map.

Among other items gathered by Dr. Rosenbach at this sale was a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, in the original binding, for which he paid $2700. This edition was printed in Cambridge in 1663.

Gabriel Wells, another internationally known rare book dealer and collector, paid $3800 for the M. C. D. Borden set of Isaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler" and $2100 for a first edition of Daniel Denton's "A Brief Description of New York" (London, 1670), the first account of New York printed in English, and $1400 for a copy of the first dated edition of the third voyage of Americus Vespucius.

Michigan Is Warned Of Teacher Scarcity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—If there is not an immediate need for teachers there will be in a few years. In this state the depression years with their sharp curtailment of enrollment in teachers' colleges has brought Michigan to face a shortage of teachers which will grow more serious before it improves, Frank E. Ellsworth, chairman of Placement Bureaus, warned educators.

"Now there are being graduated," he said, "the panic classes with the smallest number in years. At the same time, demand is growing as conditions improve. Commerce teachers are almost impossible to find. Shortages are severe in the household arts, manual arts, physical education and special education fields as well as in the elementary grades."

He added that he had calls in many cities which could not be filled, and that many schools were using substitutes because full-time teachers could not be found.

Security Support Praised

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A fine spirit of co-operation is being shown by the business men of South Carolina relative to the social security program, Niels Christensen, field representative of the Columbia office, social security board, reported here after addressing a number of gatherings in cities in this State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED in warehousing, shipping and marketing of fruit; qualified for office, branch or district management in above or other business; available now for direct connection; will furnish responsible references. D. M. Samson, Box 74, Yakima, Washington.

YOUNG man wants position as Companion, congenial, trustworthy, world traveler. R. W. ROWLAND, 105 MAIN STREET, STONEHAM, MASS.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

China Repairer
Master Craftsman
D. SLATER
308 Boylston Street, Boston
Lamson & Hubbard Building, Room 43

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON Beacon Hill — Sublet furnished duplex, May 1st to Oct. 1st.; living room, 2 bedrooms, bath, dinette, kitchenette; $78. Call LAF. 3566.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near Washington and Park, 6-room apt., 2 baths, spacious, modern, garage included; can be seen Sundays 1:30-6 or any weekday. Tel. Long. 6949.

HOMEY APARTMENT
BOSTON, No. 224 Hemenway Street, Suite 3—Open view to Fenway. Unfurnished; five rooms, tiled bath, fireplaces; hot water and heat under janitor's care. References exchanged with American adults. Telephone Commonwealth 5517 after 6 p. m. for particulars and appointment with owner, E. H. Bartlett, East Walpole.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BROOKLINE, Mass.—For rent, 1936 Pierce-Arrow Limousine with chauffeur, day, week, or month; careful, experienced driver. Box G-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 196 Marsden St.—Excellent mother's care in pleasant environment to a child. Mrs. Mabel Rowley. Tel. 6-1278.

YEAR round country home for girls in highly restricted community; unusual school facilities; swimming, tennis, horseback riding in summer; skating, skiing and coasting in winter; capacity limited as home atmosphere is carefully preserved; reasonable terms. Business address, WALDEN, 321 West Main St., Boonton, N. J.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel Beacon 3588

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, Casco Bay—Complete convenient modern cottage near beach and golf; by month or season. Address Mrs. Frank Welch, Chebeague, Maine.

"IT'S CRYSTAL SPRINGS AGAIN for us this summer," is the early word from former patrons. Reasons stated: "The bungalows are so convenient for easy housekeeping and their setting amid majestic pines on the cool shore of a mountain lake is so beautiful and friendly; the atmosphere is so wholesome, harmonious and restful; the patronage is selective and so congenial; the bathing in crystal-clear water so invigorating; where one can live and love the living." Tennis and other recreations. For folder write
A. V. DIMOCK
Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, I. W., New Hampshire

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3316

DRESSMAKING

Looking for a Satisfactory Dressmaker?
MISS A. SELMER
8 Cumberland St., Boston Tel. Com. 9439

FARMS FOR SALE

COLONIAL HOMESTEAD
Since 1737
25 acres, 25 miles north of Boston, tillage, pine grove, brook. Write Box K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MacMAHON ISLAND, Maine—Housekeeping Cottage, or meals at clubhouse if preferred. For information write Box 586, Sharon, Mass.

SUMMER HOME—For sale or rent; 90 miles Boston, very beautiful; 20 acres on lake, electricity, water; 12 rooms, furnishings optional; garage, boathouse; reasonable. Mrs. Marcaline Jones, Ocean, New London, Conn.

WILD ROSE COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell, on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage; FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston, Cap. 3632.

HELP WANTED—MEN

OPTOMETRIST, registered in Massachusetts. Boston position. Write G. W. MANSFIELD, 1180 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Refined, working Housekeeper; Christian Scientist preferred; plain cooking; adults; small Apt. 5 Circuit Road, Apt. A-40, N. R. 9208.

WAITRESS-PANTRY WORK, country home, permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced Protestant general maid; excellent cooking; to take the place of one, whom I have had for seventeen years. Write to Mrs. Christiana Woolley, 63 Hyde St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

WIDOW needs general helper small country home; furnish, light gardening, simple housework; pleasant home; woman preferred. Write Mrs. Jones, 993 Ocean, New London, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—New 6-room Colonial, tile bath, oil heat, recreation room with fireplace in basement, screened porch, garage; near cars, stores, schools, Christian Science church. Key at 151 Mt. Vernon Street.

WELLESLEY
6 room single, sunporch heated, 1 car garage, modern kitchen, bathroom shower, oil hot water heat, convenient to good schools, price reasonable. Fred O. Johnson Co., 8 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. Wel. 0502.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE FOR RENT—12 rooms, 4 baths, 2 blocks from Long Island Sound, private bathing; rent for summer or all year furnished. Tel. Larchmont 1143 (N. Y.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 1400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co 751 S W 1st Court

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
ARTHUR W. PITT, 36 West Street, Boston
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

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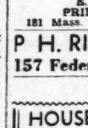

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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535 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

CAPE COD
EAST SANDWICH
OLD WING HOMESTEAD
4 acres, beautiful landscape, clear view of ocean. For particulars, address
CORA M. WING

NORWOOD, MASS.—Ten rooms, two baths, two kitchens, for one or two families; hot water heat, 12,000 feet of land, residential suburb of Boston; price $6600. S. V. JORDAN, 170 Vernon St. Phone NOR. 0402.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.
ROOM and board, private family; conveniently located. ASP. 3909.

N. Y. C.—Only roomer; man, woman: elevator, Broadway subway, 137th St. Station; (room 86). Tel. ED. 4-1740; Apt. 54.

ROOMS TO LET

A QUIET HOME for transient guests; twin beds, inner spring mattresses. MRS. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KENmore 2458.

BOSTON, 84 Bay State Rd.—Attractive rooms, near subway, for business or professional people; steam heat; 3 baths. Tel. Com. 6770.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable single, double, suitable two. $3.50 up. If seen appreciated. RICE (Apt. 5 E), 145 West 84th St., N. Y. C.

NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.—For gentlemen, attractive room available in private residence. Convenient railroad stations. 106 Lockwood Ave.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — Beautiful location on Lake Worth; pleasant comfortable rooms, hot and cold water; parking space. 606 South Olive Avenue.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.

SALESMEN WANTED

SORTERGRAF needs a few more high grade office appliance agency managers—the business type of men. SorterGraf has astonishing possibilities in all lines of business. Price range $10 to $1500. Many users have over $5000 worth of equipment. Every installation saves its cost one to six times the first year. Sales help make sales. Commission basis. We seldom lose a man. SorterGraf, 4044 West Jefferson, Detroit.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MIDDLE aged couple desiring home and small compensation, will give service on small place, wife as companion, husband as general caretaker; is naturally mechanical; have own furnishings. Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Page, 43 Cross St., Peabody, Mass. Tel. 1705-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSCIENTIOUS young man, 26, offers willing service, any line. Write Box R-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, West Yarmouth, Mass.—4 room bungalow; screened porch; flower garden; garage; all conveniences; near fine bathing. H. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 9037—Kir. 6502.

CAPE COD—Well-equipped 8-room cottage; southwest breeze prevails; warm sea bathing; season or monthly. Owner, Kirkland 8780; Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE in Southern N. H.—45 miles from Boston, early American farmhouse, 11 rooms, 3 fireplaces, beautiful location; 4 acres. Box G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORLEANS, Mass.—To settle estate; 10 room Colonial house, restricted neighborhood, large lot, fine ocean view; any reasonable offer accepted. L. T. B., 210 Mt. Vernon St., West Roxbury, Mass.

TO LET on Magnolia Beach, Mass. Seven room bungalow, 2-car garage, 2 baths, 3 showers, private beach. Tel. Somerset 0343.

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SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND, Barbizon Plaza Salon, June 11, N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WEARING APPAREL WANTED

WANTED—Used suit for man, good condition, size 37 or 38. Tel. Dewey 9-5171 or write Box C-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

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Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
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REPAIRING

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A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
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A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Cake"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1.....1ST AVENUE
NO. 2.....20TH STREET
NO. 3.....3RD AVENUE

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Butler R.E. & I. Co
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
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Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
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The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

MONTGOMERY

John danzicer. INC.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

— COLOR FAST —
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb.
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

New and Used Auto Parts
Tires and Tubes
JAKE ARONOV
(Southern Auto Wrecking Co.)
Bell and Whitman Sts. C-3297

Stanley Paulger
Photographer
9 Court Square

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Everil B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

CHEVROLET HALIFAX MOTORS
C. C. HENSON, Pres
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet
Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear

FORT LAUDERDALE

Gulf Service Station
Corner N. E. First St. and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408-J

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Faultless Cash Grocery
The Home of Good Eats
125 S. E. Second Street
Phone 149 Delivery Service
MRS H. D. EICHTENMULLER, MGR.

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

Appliances, Lamps and Shades, Radios—RCA Victor, General Electric, Zenith. Guaranteed Radio Repairs, All Makes.
NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO.
116 So. Andrews Ave. Phone 1

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

HOLLYWOOD

LAW'S
Soda — Lunch
Salads and Sandwiches
WHITMAN'S CANDY
1929 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

No. 1 1935 Main Street
No. 2 10 E. Miami Road So. Jacksonville
Do Your Shopping With
AKRA BROS. DEPARTMENT STORES
No. 3—1018 Park Street

Famise Foundation Garment
for Every Figure and Need
Now offered in Mesh designed especially for Summer Wear
Available in various styles
Demonstrated and Fitted at Your Home
For appointment call Marcile Fleming
3-1288-J, before 9, or after 5

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Streets
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

Columbia Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Discount 20%
Cash and Carry
3585 St. Johns Avenue
Phone 2-1148

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST PHONE 5-1090

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 3-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

Collins Grocery, Inc.
7916 N. E. Second Ave.
"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business
Phone Edgewater 9159

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Panton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1568

Building Contractor and Repairs
I will build a house on your lot $2000 up.
Joseph Sarbacher
8269 N. W. 5th Ave. Ph. Edge. 2315-J

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Abstracts - Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

ORLANDO

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

For Reliable Information About REAL ESTATE write
C. F. BATCHELDER
Realtor
23 SO. MAIN STREET, ORLANDO, FLA.

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

ELECTROLUX Gas Refrigerator
- Permanently silent
- No moving parts
- Low operating cost
- Low payments

See ELECTROLUX now
Florida Public Service Company

New Furnishings
FOR THE HOME
DICKSON - IVES
The Woman's Store
Orlando Florida

SAVE AT
Sears
Where smart Orlando goes Thrifty
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLA.

PALM BEACH

"Your Guiding Beautician"
FLORENCE HAIRDRESSER
Our Thirteenth Season in Palm Beach
Erskine McKain, Owner and Manager
440 S. OCEAN BLVD. PHONE 8828
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PALM BEACH

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

SARASOTA

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. SOYLSTON, Manager
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., INC.
"Real Quality and Service"
General Electric Radio
Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

We are grateful to Monitor Readers for the recognition of our excellent service, through their generous patronage
Moderne Beauty Shop
215 MAIN STREET
Thank you for the yellow slips.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Stana Land's Market
1631 Snow Ave. We Deliver
Cocomalt, Chipso, Rinso, Bon Ami, Old Dutch, Mazola, Domino Sugar, Good Luck, Knox Gelatine, Mueller's Macaroni, Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Products.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
803-808 FLORIDA, AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad N. W. Wa. 5789

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

O. K. Shoe Shop
White Ace Shoe Polish
Phone 825 356 Second St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

"Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense."
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

Master Shoe Dyers
GARDNER'S SHOE HOSPITAL
Leaders in shoe repairing
18 N. Lexington Ave. Tel. 4537

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
Established 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service not the Cheapest, but the Most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality near Ghezireh Sporting Club

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ZURICH, Switzerland—Teacher in Zurich would take charge of education of two more children; careful attention given; private lessons; school preparation. Frl. Lechner, Reinacherstr. 19.

HOUSES TO LET

BROMLEY, Kent, England, Greenmount, 53 Plaistow Lane—Well furnished detached house 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, large box-room; Frigidaire and water-softener; pleasant garden very convenient 3-4 people; famous golf course adjacent, also tennis courts; station 3 minutes; Charing Cross 12 miles; 8 gns. p. w. for 4-5 or 6 months. Apply F. C. Moorwood

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH (Branksome Park) Eng.—Girls leaving school wishing to improve English conversation can join happy family circle in Bournemouth. Near sea, beach hut, tennis and car. Moderate terms. References received and given. RYELANDS, 8, Chester Road

EGYPT

CAIRO

PURSLOW
Draper and Men's Outfitter
Davies Bryan Buildings
Phone 53594

INDIA

CEYLON—Colombo

FRAMJEE HOUSE HOTEL
Select Clientele
Beautifully situated facing sea. Excellent cuisine, quiet, comfortable, spacious grounds. Tennis court.
Terms per day from 10/- to 12/- shillings sterling.
English Proprietress, D. Mace-Shepherd
English Manageress, Mrs. Gilroy
Telephone 2380 Steamers met

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Hoibroplads 2 Tel Cent 142

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisersalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Kolmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG

HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
HAIR DYEING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 627468 Tempos Hus

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 69. Tel. 600979
Specialité
Smakakor, Pepparkakor
(Baker)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen, Nachtragen, Bilanzen monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

Feldberg Droguerie
WALTER BLUM
Feldbergstrasse 71
TOILET ARTICLES

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants, Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 38 399 Streitgasse 3.

Tapezierer und Decorationsgeschäft
WALTER MEYER-MERKLIN
Tellstrasse 34. Tel. 43.164
(PAPERER AND DECORATOR)

GANTS pour Dames et Messieurs
CRAVATES
B. RUEFLI'S NACHF
Rümelinsplatz 15. (Gloves)

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Gerber - Schönthal
DYERS and CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Rytligässchen 3
TEL. 21.597

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 83
(Bookbinding)

H. JENZER
Speciality of
Biscuits and Ravioli
Amthausgasse I Tel. 33.548

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Miss Bigler teaches
ENGLISH
Tel. 35.252 42 Bübenbergstr. 42

Optical Goods — Photography
FRED WIEDMER
Monbijoustrasse 24.

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—Radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes.
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

Everything in the way of Creams, Powders, etc. for the toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

Salon Astrid
Mlle M. Bugler SPECIALE POUR DAMES
Coiffeuse Dipl. (Hairdresser)
Crème Lucia
Rue de Nidau 25
Tél. 20.91
Mes aides sont de provenance

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 44.78 PRIVAT 28.25

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAPETERIE IMPRESSIONS MEUBLES AND FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHÔNE GENEVE
(Stationery)

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

"BALLY"
High-Class Footwear
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

Maison de Blanc
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7
(Linen)

Mellard & Dufour
Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

Boucherie — Charcuterie
Vve. E. PELET & son FILS
79 Rue de Lyon Avenue d'Aire 4
Best Quality Meat
Service à domicile

AUX CHAUSSURES RENOMMÉES
Maison de Confiance
J. ZIMMERMANN
1 Bd. Georges Favon Quai de la Poste
(Footwear)

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4 Place du Molard

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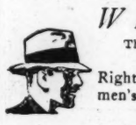
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Monitor Movie Guide

'Seventh Heaven' an Elaborate Remake of Famous Silent Film

Nelson Eddy and Herman Bing in "Maytime"

Her Husband's Secretary (Warner Bros.)—Wife versus secretary. Wife wins. Jean Muir, Beverly Roberts, Warren Hull.—Adults

Lost Horizon (Columbia)—Another film peak achieved by that ace team, Frank Capra and Robert Riskin. James Hilton's novel of fantastic Himalayan utopia is given skillful cinematic interpretation. There have been some changes. Mountings and photography excellent. Ronald Colman, Sam Jaffe, Jane Wyatt, H. B. Warner, Margo, Thomas Mitchell, Isabel Jewell, John Howard.—Adults and young people.

The Man Who Found Himself (RKO)—Young doctor saved for the medical profession by beautiful air hostess becomes pilot of a hospital plane after misinterpretation of his actions has driven him from practice. An obvious and undistinguished opus. John Beal, Joan Fontane (an attractive new blonde), George Irving, Philip Huston.—Adults and young people.

Maytime (Metro)—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in their best co-starring film operetta to date. Everything in the sentimental tale of blighted young love has been done on a fulsomely lavish scale—settings, costumes, music. Robert Z. Leonard directed and Herbert Stothart was responsible for the musical score. John Barrymore, Herman Bing, Tom Brown, Rafaela Ottiano and others.—Family.

Outcast (Paramount)—Still another doctor melodrama. This one is more exciting because it shows how, upon learning of his past, a whole town suddenly turns against a man who has befriended it. Potentialities weakened by exaggeration and sentimentality. Warren William, Karen Morley, Lewis Stone, Christian Rub, Esther Dale.—Adults.

Quality Street (RKO)—Charming film adaptation of the Barrie play retains delicacy of original through restrained direction of George Stevens. A conspicuous absence of Hollywood embellishment. Katharine Hepburn, Franchot Tone, Fay Bainter, Eric Blore, Cora Witherspoon.—Family.

Seventh Heaven (20th-Fox)—Diane and Chico re-live their love story seven flights above a Paris slum in an elaborate re-make of the original silent film. Simone Simon and James Stewart enact the roles made famous by Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. Jean Hersholt, Gregory Ratoff, Gale Sondergaard, J. Edward Bromberg, John Qualen, Victor Killian, Mady Christians.—Adults and young people.

She's Dangerous (Universal)—Impossible ending ruins whatever chances this had of being a gripping crook melodrama, which weren't many. Tala Birell isn't really a gem thief at all but a detective in disguise and Cesar Romero becomes awfully nasty when he finds out. Walter Pidgeon comes to the rescue in a dull, manly, bewildered sort of way. Walter Brennan, Warren Hymer.—Adults and mature young people.

Top of the Town (Universal)—In altitude, perhaps. With six veteran comedians, several singers, dancers, a large chorus and one of the most elaborate mountings on record, this falls far short of its possibilities. It looks like a gargantuan joke by Busby Berkeley. Somewhere amidst the tiresome production numbers there is a story about a rich girl and a singing band leader. If, from sad experience, we didn't know much better, we'd be tempted to call this the musical spectacle to end all musical spectacles. Hugh Herbert (very funny), Gregory Ratoff, Henry Armetta, Mischa Auer, the Three Sailors, Doris Nolan, George Murphy, Gertrude Niesen, Ella Logan, Peggy Ryan and too many others.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl from Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There is always more room at the top, says Oliver Optimist. I wonder if he's ever seen a pyramid.

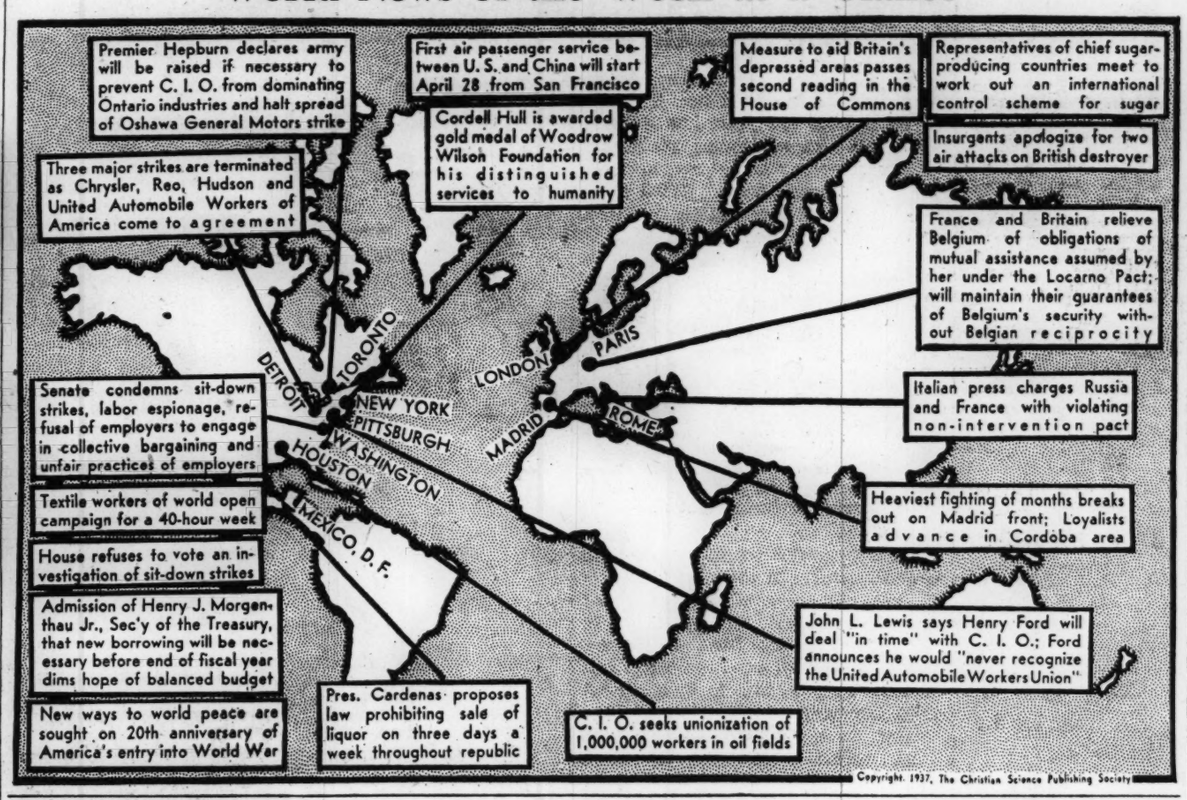
Factual Figuring: 8 plus 22 (1867) minus 10 (October) times 5, divided by 10, equals 10.

Letter Changing: Golf, gold, sold, solo, polo.

Vintage of 1890: Because some tow (toe) out and some tow (toe) in.

Word Pairs: Did you discover that each pair of words was composed of the same letters? Crones—Censor; Snatch—Chants; Groat—Argot; Stripe—Priest; Paint—Inapt; Feral—Flare; Beard—Ardeb; Alarm—Malar; Traces—Carets; Groans—Sarong.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Premier Hepburn declares army will be raised if necessary to prevent C. I. O. from dominating Ontario industries and halt spread of Oshawa General Motors strike
First air passenger service between U. S. and China will start April 28 from San Francisco
Measure to aid Britain's depressed areas passes second reading in the House of Commons
Representatives of chief sugar-producing countries meet to work out an international control scheme for sugar
Cordell Hull is awarded gold medal of Woodrow Wilson Foundation for his distinguished services to humanity
Insurgents apologize for two air attacks on British destroyer
Three major strikes are terminated as Chrysler, Reo, Hudson and United Automobile Workers of America come to agreement
France and Britain relieve Belgium of obligations of mutual assistance assumed by her under the Locarno Pact; will maintain their guarantees of Belgium's security without Belgian reciprocity
Italian press charges Russia and France with violating non-intervention pact
Senate condemns sit-down strikes, labor espionage, refusal of employers to engage in collective bargaining and unfair practices of employers
Heaviest fighting of months breaks out on Madrid front; Loyalists advance in Cordoba area
Textile workers of world open campaign for a 40-hour week
House refuses to vote an investigation of sit-down strikes
Admission of Henry J. Morgenthau Jr., Sec'y of the Treasury, that new borrowing will be necessary before end of fiscal year dims hope of balanced budget
John L. Lewis says Henry Ford will deal "in time" with C. I. O.; Ford announces he would "never recognize the United Automobile Workers Union"
New ways to world peace are sought on 20th anniversary of America's entry into World War
Pres. Cardenas proposes law prohibiting sale of liquor on three days a week throughout republic
C. I. O. seeks unionization of 1,000,000 workers in oil fields
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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Guessing Portraits

This paper and pencil game provides much merriment. Have each guest draw what he considers to be an excellent self-portrait, letting no one else see it. A man whose hobby is golf might picture himself with a golf club, or a girl with bangs might emphasize that feature. Each one must put a statement pertaining to himself under the picture. It might be, "I am a nature lover" or "My favorite color is red." Names should be signed on the back.

Now collect these pictures, number them, arrange them in a row, and the fun begins. Each person takes another piece of paper, puts down the numbers, and beside the number the name of the person whose portrait he thinks it is. When all have finished, the hostess reads the numbers with the corresponding name. Each correct name counts a point.

The one with the highest score is adjudged the best guesser. The artist of the group is determined by the portrait that every one was able to name.

Quotation for Today

THE occurrences that come to a man are the fruit of his own character.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Took the Razor

An Aberdonian went to Australia. When he returned three years later he found his three brothers, all with beards, at the railway station.

"What's the big idea?" he asked.

"Ye ken quite wiell you took the razor awa' wi' ye," was the reply.—Montreal Star.

Must Have Been

Restaurant Cashier: "What did you have?"

Customer: "I don't know."

"Hash is 35 cents."

A Long Wait

"All right, dear, I'm ready to go now."

"Well, you'll have to wait until I shave again."

The Women's Club

"Oh my wife is very busy. She's going to address the women's garden club."

"I suppose she's working on the address."

"No, the dress."

Preparation

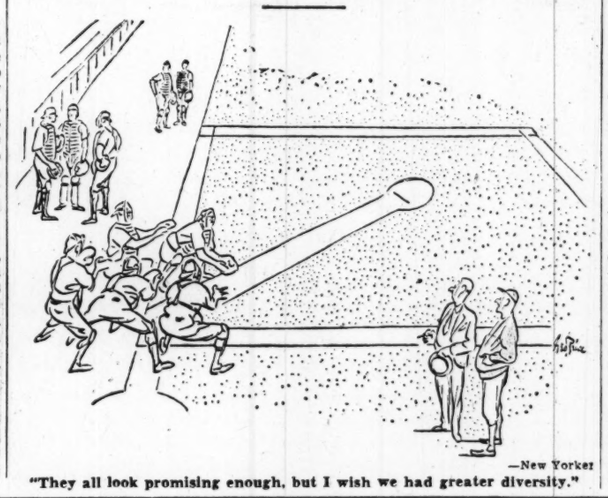
"Is it true Jones has written a piano symphony for his amateur appearance which can be played with one hand?"

"Yes; the other hand, presumably, is to ward off the missles."

English Lesson

Words often misused: Do not say, "seven-naught-six," for seven hundred and six. Say "seven-naught-six."—From an upstate newspaper.

And be done with it—New Yorker



—New Yorker

"They all look promising enough, but I wish we had greater diversity."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Best Policy

(New Age Magazine)

Joliet, Ill.

An elderly gentleman of Joliet, Ill., recently sold a bond for $911 and, pocketing the currency, strolled down the street in search of a restaurant. Unbeknown to him, the pocket containing the money likewise contained a large hole, and as he walked along, the bills, one by one, made their way through the hole and landed upon the sidewalk, some being blown into the gutters. When the man reached his destination he was horrified to discover that his pocket was empty; the money that meant so much to him had completely disappeared.

Imagine his surprise when some men entered, their hands full of currency, and, presenting the money to him, stated that they had seen him lose it and had busied themselves in retrieving it! Later arrivals stated that it was necessary for them to "chase" certain bills carried away by the breeze. Practically all of the money was returned. The owner stated gratefully that he had learned more about honesty through that brief experience than all during the years he had lived.

There are many honest people in the land, people who, by practicing this virtue in their daily pursuits—by living it—are contributing their invaluable mites to the general well-being of the social order.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alone (John 16:32)—The word here renders the Greek *monos*, "remaining, sole, single." Incidentally, those left in a condition which the world calls "alone" will derive some enlightenment and comfort from the fact that our word is merely a combination of "all" and "one."

Barabbas—*Ba-rab'-as* (first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second short as in *cat*, third clipped-short as in *account*).

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—Rhyme it with *loud*, not with *load*. Note that when one bows (rhymes with *cows*) one actually or figuratively bends over to the front; if, on the other hand, a wall bows (rhymes with *goes*) the action is a protruding of the center, with the resulting appearance of a bow, the weapon used in archery. A man might be said to bow out his chest if he were to bend over backward.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note in the following verse (12) that it was the Way-shower who in this instance took the first step, and called the woman—an unasked-for ministration. Weymouth renders the last clause in verse 12: "Woman, you are free from your weakness." He adds the note: "'You are free,' that is, 'not merely my will (though you knew it not) has liberated you, but you remain in a state of liberty.' Such is the force of the perfect tense."

Conciliate—*Kon-sil'-ih-ate.*

If we conciliate a person, we gain his good will or favor, we deter him from pursuing a course of unfriendliness, we bring him over to our side. (The word may also be used in the sense of "making accordant or compatible"; as, "In him were conciliated the qualities of preacher and teacher.")

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin *cum*, "together," and *calere*, "to summon." So we may infer that even in the earliest days, a conference was regarded as the basis of an understanding, which, of course, could result only in friendliness.

Derisively—The *s* is sounded *s*, not *z*; *de-ri'-siv-lih.*

"Deride," "derisive," and "derisively" are derived from a combination of the Latin *de*, "fully," and *ridere* (root also of "ridicule"), "to laugh." Derision is not uncommonly the weapon of a little man, who, failing in an argument with a man whom he cannot otherwise equal, resorts to rabble-rousing, laughing mockery.

Efficacy—*Ef'-ih-ka-sih* (*e* and *i*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of our word lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make"—roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects." The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt, to give it effect.

"Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani" (Mark 15:34)—*E-lo'-i* (*e* as in beside, *o* and *i* long), *lah'-mah* (*a*'s as in *arm*) *sah-bahk-thah-ne'* (*a*'s as in *arm*, *e* long; secondary stress on second syllable).

These words are a transliteration, first into Greek and then into English, of the Aramaic words quoted from Psalms 22:1. A careful reading of this Psalm may suggest to the reader that the wail on the cross might have been designed to turn attention to the prophecy contained in the Psalm, a prophecy carried out to the letter. Small wonder, then, that the centurion (v. 39) could say, "Truly this man was the Son of God."

Golgotha—The accent is on the first syllable, *Gol'-go-tha* (first *o* short, second as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Irreconcilable—*Ir-rek-on-sile'-a-bl* (secondary stress on second syllable) for the adjective; but the clipped-short *o* is shifted by Webster's to clipped-short *u* for the noun.

Latent—*Lay'-tent* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *latere*, "to lie hid." "Dormant" is often cited as a synonym, but there is this important discrimination: "Dormant" may be applied to that which is obviously present without manifesting itself—as a sleeping person; but "latent" designates that which is present without showing itself.

Leviticus—*Le-*, not *Leh-* or *Luh-*.

Magdalene—The three-syllable pronunciation seems to be preferred, *Mag'-da-leen.*

Malignity—*Ma-lig'-nih-tih.*

The Latin roots are *malus*, "bad," and *gignere*, "to produce."

Pharisaical—*Far-ih-say'-ih-kal.* The *a* in the first syllable, on which there is secondary stress, is recorded by both Webster's and the Standard as short as in *fat*; but the tendency among cultured speakers is to sound it (influenced by the *r*) circumflex as in *fare*.

Phylacteries (Matt. 23:5)—*Fih-lak'-ter-iz* (according to Webster's; but we submit that we have never heard from cultured speakers anything but a quick-long *e* sound in the last syllable).

Four Old Testament passages—notably Deut. 6:8—were regarded as warrants for all male Jews (over 13) to give morning and evening lip service to the "prayers of the phylacteries" (Ex. 13:1-10; Ex. 13:11-16; Deut. 6:4-9; Deut. 11:13-21). The prayers were inscribed on the skins of clean animals and were enclosed in cubical boxes of clean skins, one to be worn on the brow (between the eyes) and the other on the inside of the left arm (near the heart). These two phylacteries (Greek *phylacterion*, "safeguard") were supposed to protect against evil spirits; and it was the one worn on the forehead (usually from half an inch to an inch and a half in width) which the Pharisees were wont to make as conspicuous as possible ("make broad"—Matt. 23:5).

Propitiate—*Pro-pish'-ih-ate.*

The flight of birds was often studied by the ancients when seeking an augury regarding an undertaking; and if the birds were flying forward, with regard to the watchers (Latin *pro*, "forward," and *petere*, originally "to fly"), the omen was taken as a good one. The combined form *propitiare* came to have the sense of "to render favorable." Hence our use of the word in the sense of "to appease, render favorable, conciliate."

Refute—*Re-fute'.*

The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our word is employed in the related senses of "to overthrow, disprove, or silence by reason, evidence, or proof." The original meaning of the Latin verb was "to pour back"; so, in refuting an unjust charge we cause it to be returned to the nothingness whence it seemed to come.

Salome—*Sa-lo'-me.*

Seeth—Two syllables.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation from Answers of London forms the basis for today's cryptic quip:

ZVRNR JF BCGBKF OSNR NSSO BZ ZVR ZSE. FBKF *SCJARN *SEZJOJFZ. J GSIQRN JY VR'F RARN FRRI B EKNBOJQ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of tones in an octave —— add the total of the digits in the year in which the United States purchased Alaska ——; subtract the number of the month in 1787 in which the United States Constitution was adopted ——; multiply by the number of the point in the game of backgammon known as a "cinque" ——; and divide by the number of angles to a decagon ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A New Jersey reader asks which you like best, POLO or GOLF? Anyway, here's an opportunity to change from one to the other in 4 moves.

Vintage of 1890

The same New Jersey reader submits this riddle. vintage of 1890: Why are the tugboats on the Penobscot River like the Oldtown (Maine) Indians?

Word Pairs

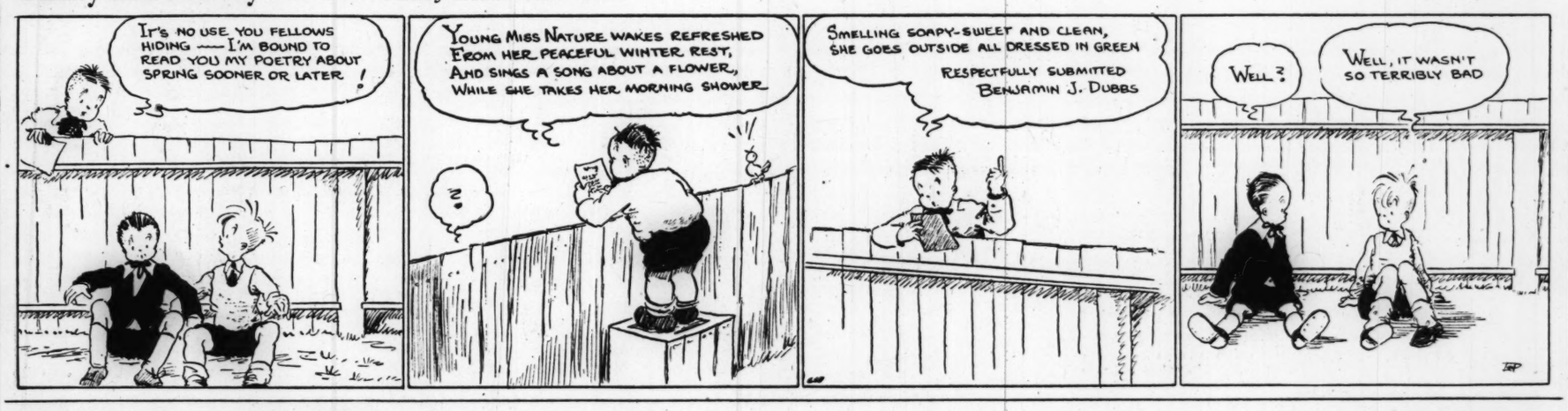
This is shared by a Melrose, Mass., reader. And without explaining further what is meant by "Word pairs" other than to give the example as checked, the puzzle is presented herewith:

1	Crones	Malar	
2	Snatch	Sarong	
3	Groat	Censor	1
4	Stripe	Carets	
5	Paint	Chants	
6	Feral	Priest	
7	Beard	Argot	
8	Alarm	Inapt	
9	Traces	Ardeb	
10	Groans	Flare	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

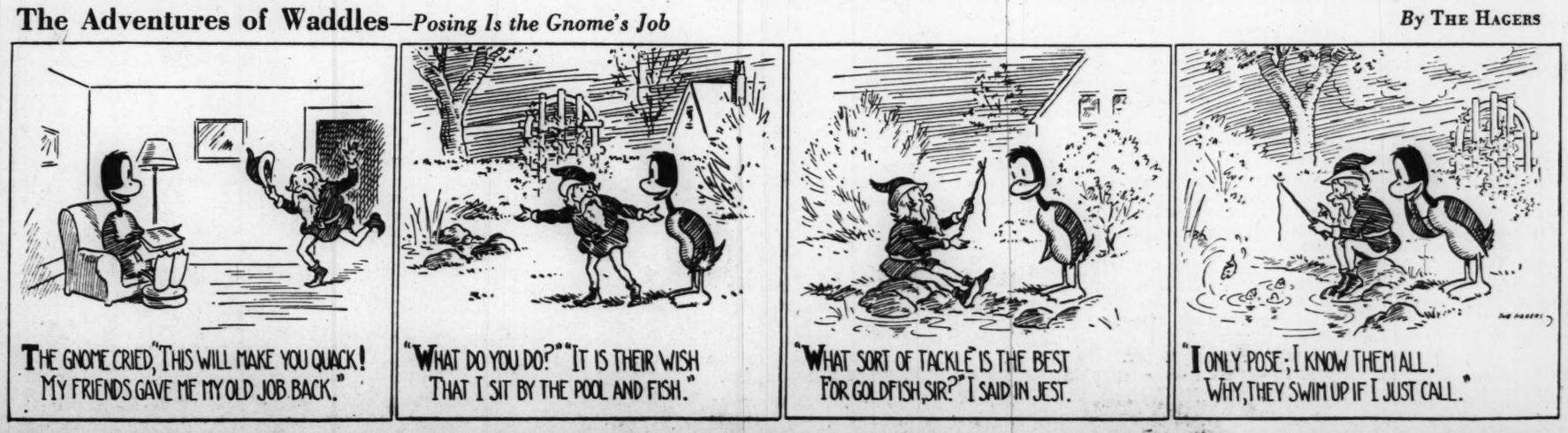
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Reads His Poem*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S NO USE YOU FELLOWS HIDING —— I'M BOUND TO READ YOU MY POETRY ABOUT SPRING SOONER OR LATER !
YOUNG MISS NATURE WAKES REFRESHED FROM HER PEACEFUL WINTER REST, AND SINGS A SONG ABOUT A FLOWER, WHILE SHE TAKES HER MORNING SHOWER
SMELLING SOAPY-SWEET AND CLEAN, SHE GOES OUTSIDE ALL DRESSED IN GREEN
RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BENJAMIN J. DUBBS
WELL?
WELL, IT WASN'T SO TERRIBLY BAD

The Adventures of Waddles—*Posing Is the Gnome's Job*

By THE HAGERS


THE GNOME CRIED, "THIS WILL MAKE YOU QUACK! MY FRIENDS GAVE ME MY OLD JOB BACK."
"WHAT DO YOU DO?" "IT IS THEIR WISH THAT I SIT BY THE POOL AND FISH."
"WHAT SORT OF TACKLE IS THE BEST FOR GOLDFISH, SIR?" I SAID IN JEST.
"I ONLY POSE; I KNOW THEM ALL. WHY, THEY SWIM UP IF I JUST CALL."

Daily Anecdote

Preparation

A traveler, who had returned from Jerusalem, found in conversation with Humboldt that the latter was as conversant with the streets and houses of Jerusalem as he was himself.

On being asked how long it was since he had visited it the elderly philosopher replied, "I have never been there; but I expected to go sixty years ago, and I prepared myself."

Brevities

Howard Brubaker in the New Yorker: A New York economic royalist proposes to deduct his G. O. P. campaign contribution from his income tax return. It has some of the elements of charity, educational gift, loss in speculation and a bad debt.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A local New Dealer thinks Chairman John Hamilton will soon exhaust the $10,000 travel allowance, on account of the distance between Republicans.

Fernie Free Press: There is no equality. If the bride's parents weep, that's natural. If the bridegroom's parents weep, it is an insult.

Punch: "There are people of whose existence nobody knows," states an explorer. How on earth does he know?

Milwaukee Journal: Compared to meat generally, chicken continues so cheap it makes a thrifty substitute in the chicken salad.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"From Whatever Sources"

A LAYMAN reading the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution might reasonably infer that the United States has a very broad income tax system applying to all manner of incomes and earnings. The terms of the amendment seem sufficiently sweeping:

> The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived . . .

Yet in application several exceptions and exemptions have developed which challenge attention if the income tax is to be the fair and equitable levy it was designed to be.

Considerable discussion has arisen in the last few weeks about immunities enjoyed by employees of the local, state and federal governments. Sometimes it is implied that these people do not pay any income taxes at all. That is inaccurate, but they do escape substantial collections made from the ordinary run of mortals who work for themselves or for private employers.

The fact is that employees of the Federal Government do not have to pay state income taxes, and that employees of state or municipal governments do not have to pay federal income taxes.

Under this arrangement an army of approximately 100,000 state, county and city officials, besides professors in state universities, schoolteachers, librarians, welfare workers, engineers for municipal light plants and so forth have a tangible advantage over persons of the same income in private pursuits. A total state, county and city pay roll which amounted in 1934 to approximately $1,675,000,000 is exempt from federal taxes, as is nearly that much more paid out in public education.

At the same time the more than 830,000 employees of the Federal Government, not to mention the military services, can view with unconcern the state income taxes wherever they may be stationed.

The explanation traces back to the Supreme Court decision in 1819 that a state could not tax a local branch of the United States Bank. In that case Chief Justice Marshall made the famous, oft-misquoted statement that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." Hence the subsequent rulings that states and the national Government could not tax each other's officers lest they cripple each other's functions.

The public is more or less familiar, too, with the much discussed question of tax-exempt securities which constitute an enormous loophole for legal evasion of the income tax laws by members of the community who would otherwise pay the rates for the highest brackets. The existence of these securities, federal, state and municipal bonds, also arises mainly out of the rule that one unit of government cannot tax the instrumentalities of another.

Abolition of this tax exemption on securities has been advocated by Carter Glass and Andrew Mellon as secretaries of the Treasury, by Ogden Mills as undersecretary and by Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce. Presidents Harding and Coolidge recommended a constitutional amendment to make future government issues subject to income taxes. This has been adopted as a congressional policy, but state and municipal tax-exempt issues still flourish.

The power to tax does not imply destruction ff the tax is levied only at the same rate upon these subjects as upon all the rest of the community. No one would wish to see a door opened for vindictive special taxation, nor does anyone wish to work an injustice on poorly paid public servants. That need not be the result of requiring officials and investors in government securities to pay the same taxes and surtaxes as others pay on salaries or interest from private sources. An amendment broadened to apply this rule would make the Sixteenth Amendment phrase, "from whatever sources derived," mean what it says. There is reason to believe the American tax system would then be on a sounder, more equal basis, and that there would be a wider appreciation of the need for wisdom and economy in government.

Not All a Class Struggle

OF ALL mistakes, over-simplification is one of the easiest to make. When economic recovery set in and industrial disputes and strikes began to be rife in the United States, the natural assumption was that here is a simple controversy between labor and capital. It all seemed easily explainable on the theories of class cleavage so assiduously cultivated by followers of Marx.

On that basis fears of violence were entertained in regard to clashes between strikers and company agents, between picketers and strikebreakers, or possibly between union sympathizers and militia. Men against company, employees against employers, was the immediate classification.

But developments have shown there is more to it than that. The first riots since the sit-down wave have come not as outbreaks between employers' forces and union forces. The conflicts and clubbings have been between different groups of workers, as in the contest between a C. I. O. union and an A. F. of L. union for control of a vacuum cleaner factory in Cleveland, or between farmers and workers, as in the ousting of strikers from the Hershey chocolate factory, on which milk producers depended for a market.

An observer in Detroit has remarked that neither labor nor employer groups there present the solid front that might be supposed, but that each side is shot through with schisms and factions.

Divergences of interest exist not only between employer and employee, between labor and capital, but also between competing capitalists, between competing groups of labor, between craftsman and consumer, between producer and processor, and so on. All these minor gulfs as well as the supposedly major ones have to be bridged and the differences composed by the fact that the community of interest in every instance is actually greater than the apparent divergence.

The solvent in all cases is reason, information, mutual understanding, dispassionate analysis, fairness, good faith and good will. With these, not only the so-called class struggle but also the many contests of classes, castes, groups and individuals are healed.

It

ENGLAND has just been floored. A Japanese student pursuing researches into the English language has encountered the remarkable phrase, "He and she do not hit it off together very well." It has puzzled him. He wants to know who or what this "it" is, why they want to hit it, and what they want to hit it off from. But, alas, no one he has consulted has been able to give any information. "It" is a mystery.

Yet, assuming that English is a logical language, a little lucid thought should prove helpful. "It" has some of the properties, for example, of a golf ball, which is, or should be, hit off from a tee. Yet to identify "it" with a golf ball would be premature, for it is definitely stated that he and she wish to hit "it" together, while a golf ball is hit by only one person at a time—if then.

Further research establishes beyond doubt that "it" cannot be the same thing as a golf ball, for inquiry into the English language reveals the existence of a second phrase involving the use of the same mysterious pronoun. "It rains" is an observation frequently employed in Britain, especially during the summer months. Pursuing this line of thought, one would conclude that "it" is a cloud rather than a golf ball.

But can clouds be hit? The answer is that they certainly can, if the hitter be stationed on top of a mountain, and the clouds be low. He and she evidently are trying to knock the clouds from off the mountain top. Why they should want to do this is a riddle not to be entered upon here, but the obvious difficulty of the proceeding clearly explains why he and she did not do it very well, even though they pooled their resources, and did it together.

This would seem to dispose of the Japanese student's confusion, if the premise be accepted that English is a logical language. But is IT?

Morro Castle—Addenda

THE master of the Morro Castle goes free—as free as ever a person can be after trial by jury, press and radio. Actually, they had microphones in the New York Federal District Court during the trial of Capt. William F. Warms and his shipmates back in 1935. The verdict just rendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals over-ruling the lower court seems altogether wise and just.

At the time he was convicted and sentenced to prison for "criminal negligence" in connection with the loss of the Morro Castle, temporarily under his command, we wrote:

> The most serious charge against the master of the ship was that he delayed sending out radio distress signals. There is reason to believe that his was an error of judgment rather than of criminal neglect. . . . It is a question whether a panel of landsmen drawn up to adjudge the professional acts and decisions of a seaman . . . constitute a jury of his peers. A court of master mariners actuated by facts more than emotions might not have held Captain Warms accountable for anything more than a mistake of judgment.

The decision which now reverses the verdict of the lower court confirms that opinion. We believe, furthermore, that if faults uncovered in the findings of the Circuit Court are corrected by adequate legislation, it will do much in the long run to promote safety at sea. Whatever improvements are made not only in the legal code but in working conditions at sea will redound to the benefit of all who travel in American ships. Justice to seamen weighs heavily in the human equation.

We believe that too much stress is being placed on efforts to improve mechanical safeguards and too little on human factors. A great deal is being done by government agencies in Washington to strengthen safety regulations, but enough significance has not been attached to the report on the Morro Castle disaster which showed that not lack of life-saving equipment but failure to use it was the main cause of the costly human toll. Better regulations will not get the lifeboats away safely in time of peril. Better morale will.

Coastal Heroes

Book News of the Day

ON THE shield of the Coast Guard ensign, mastheaded from its cruising ships and shore-line stations, whips this high, resounding watchword, "Semper Paratus." Always Prepared! All along its booming barrier, 10,000 miles from Maine to Bering Strait, the men of the service have a version of their own. "You have to go out—you don't have to come back." Whichever way you say it, this one important purpose is what gives dramatic impact to Karl Baarslag's COAST GUARD TO THE RESCUE (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50).

The book pictures the service's many-sided mission in terms of hard action. And quite naturally, since the Coast Guard's opportunities are conditioned by seafarers' dire extremities. Mr. Baarslag tells an intensely stirring story without over-coloring its varied contents.

* * *

Apart from the traditional devotion one associates with the service, its efficiency is an impressive aspect. Take, for example. the North Atlantic Ice Patrol maintained by the Coast Guard for nearly a quarter of a century. This function was assigned to it by international convention soon after the sinking of the Titanic. In the spring each year, the Coast Guard patrols the ice-strewn waters off the Grand Banks, charting the drift of ice fields sweeping down from Labrador, transmitting periodic warnings to navigators of all nations whenever bergs drift into the shipping track. Since the Coast Guard took up watch, not a passenger has been lost in the Atlantic through collision with ice.

The Coast Guard patrols the Alaskan seal fisheries, stands watch from stations along unsheltered coastal stretches and has an eye in the back of its head cocked on smugglers. The author devotes a chapter to some rough-and-tumble rum battles.

* * *

For a thrilling picture of the Coast Guard in action, the account of saving the Norwegian freighter Childar is probably unsurpassed. The ship got ashore on the Columbia River bar and began to break up in a heavy gale. The Coast Guard sprang to stations quicker than you can say S O S. The beach patrol fired a line across the wreck and all but a skeleton crew were taken through the surf by breeches buoy.

Meanwhile the Coast Guard cutter Redwing put out from Astoria, got a towing line aboard the wreck and dragged her off the bar. Then began a typical Coast Guard endurance contest to see whether the battered Childar would fetch Vancouver or Davy Jones's locker. The Childar, or what was left of her, made port. When it comes to courage, seamanship and integrated effort, it seems the Coast Guard can't be beaten. And here at last is a book that does them justice.

H. T.

North . . South . . East . . West

Uncle Sam: Handy Man

By Frank L. Perrin

PROGRESSIVELY, steadily, almost insinuatingly, the service rendered for and by the people of the United States through means and agencies established with or without their specific authorization, have grown in number and in cost rapidly and amazingly within a half century. To better insure our ease and convenience we, the people, have surrendered to or delegated to others the privilege of performing for us, perhaps more efficiently and more economically than we could now perform for ourselves, those ordinary tasks which were part of the daily or occasional routine of the men and women and boys and girls of a period actually quite recent.

A short time ago, while traveling through the South, it was discovered that the through train which carried us was gradually falling behind its schedule. After a night and a day of travel, without mishap or any apparent cause for delay, passengers en route from St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere to Mexico City had lost some two hours' time. Inquiry elicited the information from a courteous train official that there had been attached to the long line of Pullman and day coaches sometime during the day or night, eight cars laden with parcel-post mail. The result was that at stations in the larger cities along the way motor trucks were drawn up ready to receive their quota of "small goods" consigned to merchants and consumers a thousand or two thousand miles from the point of origin.

* * *

The economic soundness or unsoundness of this practice might be interestingly discussed. It might be clarifying, perhaps, if it could be discovered whether the major portion of commodities thus transported were consigned to merchants and retailers who found it safe and profitable to buy their supplies of staples in quite small quantities, or whether those individuals upon whom the merchant depended for a profitable trade were patronizing mail-order stores in distant larger cities. The query must remain, at least for the time being, unanswered.

But as we pursued our leisurely journey into the great Southwest there was opportunity to recall, retrospectively, an earlier well-remembered period when the weekly newspaper, the monthly magazine, and the occasional letters from the "folks back East" came first by slow train and finally by stagecoach to their frontier destinations. The post office, several miles distant, guarded its treasures until these were called for in person or by neighbors. The only "free delivery" was through the little wicket in a corner of the general store. The horse I rode from farm to post office knew the route, including the springs and streams which were a little difficult to pass during the summer.

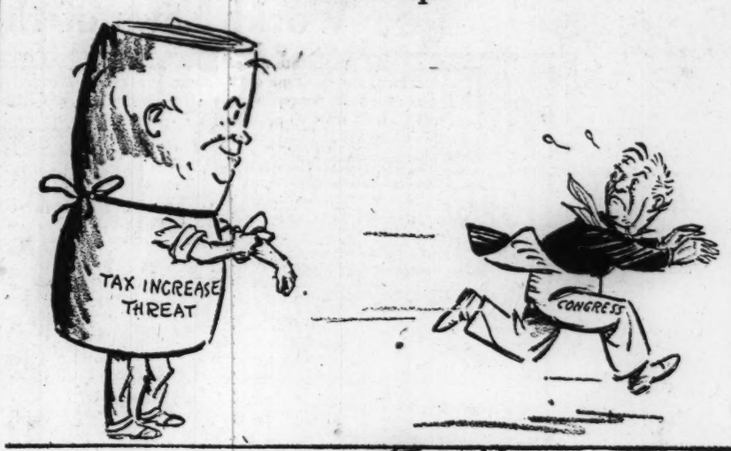
* * *

Even in the sizable cities of that earlier period there was no delivery of mail by postman carriers. Long rows of individual boxes were provided at the post office—lock boxes for the few and glass-enclosed boxes for the many. Patrons kept close watch of these receptacles while the postmaster was distributing the mail after its arrival. Happy surprises for some; disappointments for others. Good news for some; sad tidings for others. Those days followed those of the years of the war of the '60's. They were not affluent days, or happy ones. Boys and girls of that period, like the boys and girls of today, did not fully realize the futility and uselessness of war.

Uncle Sam and his people were so enthusiastic over the success of the free-delivery innovation in the cities that it was finally proposed to extend the system to even remote rural communities. Today the carrier appears at stated periods, bringing with him, in addition to the burden formerly borne, a miscellaneous consignment of parcels of varying sizes and weights. The routes, regular and "star," have become a convenient link in the commercial chain which unites the farm home with the city store a score of hundreds of miles distant.

I have no convincing criticism to offer of this system, now definitely established. It may be agreed that its advantages, considered solely in respect to the parcel post, outweigh its disadvantages and the injustices imposed upon local merchants and retailers. In respect to the postal system as a whole, it goes without saying that it has facilitated the dissemination of information through the daily delivery of newspapers, and has, through transportation methods now available, aided trade and commerce. There remain few of the "frontiers" so common in all sections of the country two generations ago.

No Escape



The Salt Crown-Lands of Austria

SALTY names are numerous on the map of Austria, especially in the Salzkammergut, Salz and Hall recurring frequently, Salzburg, that glamorous city of Roman baroque, of summer festivals and of Mozart, means, of course, Salt Castle, and the Salzach which chatters lustily through it means Salt Stream. This city is the natural take-off for the Salt Crown-Lands, whose nucleus is the village of Hallstatt clinging precariously to the base of its own salt mountain on the edge of a like-named lake.

Hallstatt is a village of very individual character. It normally permits no automobiles within its precincts, though cars can, if necessary, reach it, and it is cut off from its own railway station by the width of the lake, across which steamers shuttle back and forth at intervals. Long high-prowed boats, propelled gondola style, are the taxis and pleasure vehicles of Hallstatt.

As a family of four we settled for a memorable week in a balconied apartment directly over the lake, paying $1.14 a day, which included the high provincial tax of 20 per cent. The cheapness of Austria, if one avoids the well-trodden tourist paths, is remarkable and very soothing. It quite spoils one's purse for the rigors of ordinary travel in most lands. One soon comes to look upon lodgings for a dollar a person as exorbitant and dollar meals as utterly fantastic. Being neither ethnologists nor dealers in salt we belonged in no logical classification, but Hallstatt, remote, unfashionable, lovely beyond almost all the lovely villages of the Salzkammergut, belonged to us.

* * *

I took my children by the hand one day and climbed 2000 feet to the entrance of the big Salt Mountain. There, having each acquired from the mining company's office protective garments and hats, and having said auf wiedersehen to the sun and the gorgeous view, we entered the mountain. For half a mile or so we walked straight into it through a long dark corridor whose floor, walls and roof were of solid salt, sometimes yellow-brown, sometimes slate blue, occasionally streaked with green or red veins. Fingers touched to walls or roof and then to the lips betrayed the sharp saline flavor of this mountain. From time to time long trains of trucks laden high with jagged chunks of rock salt moved past us toward the exit and we were forced to flatten ourselves against the wall to give industry the right of way.

Finally we reached a salt chamber which served as terminus of the tunnel and our guide bade us be seated on a wooden slide, which seemed to us to plunge into inky nothingness. It was plain that we were to be dragged by gravity into oblivion, but the lure of adventure was upon us and the guide's pleasant casualness was reassuring. To each of us he gave a pair of thick leather gloves to enable us to cling to the guide ropes without scorching our palms while making the descent.

* * *

This precaution was a mute prophecy of speed and presently, locked together as if on a toboggan, and given a strong shove by the guide, the Family Clark shot forward and down like a human projectile into the "innards" of the mountain. It was exhilarating, terrific, and since the children were not afraid I could not admit a vestige of fear to my own heart. Our hands, well-gloved in leather, did not catch fire from the friction, but I could not help thinking that other portions of our anatomy would have started smoking in another twenty yards.

Out upon a great mattress we tumbled helter skelter and found ourselves in a very large chamber with a lake in it. Here, I was told, the water is allowed to stand for six or eight weeks until it has become thoroughly impregnated with brine, whereupon it is drawn off by a conduit to the evaporating works twenty miles distant, and fresh water is pumped into the empty lake bed.

Emerging finally from the mountain and shedding our protective garments we strolled along the Soleleitungsweg, which is the "Brine Conduit Path," and found it very good to be in the open world once more. The sunlight was brilliant. Gay cyclamens of pink-purple hue rioted by the million about our path. The blue lake of Hallstatt lay far below, backed by the gigantic mass of the glaciered Dachstein. Salt, we all declared, was very good, but sunshine was even better.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Play and Be Happy

PLAY and be happy . . . then back to work and be happy. Because you can't be happy for long without work. Ask anybody who has tried.—*The Daily Express* (London).

The Wide Horizon

Roumania Between Elections

By R. H. Markham

BUCHAREST

THE head of the Roumanian State, King Carol, is faced by the difficult problem of new parliamentary elections, or, more specifically, by the question as to what kind of a cabinet shall be appointed to conduct the elections. It really means what kind of regime shall Roumania have in future

The present spring session brings the regular work of this Parliament to an end. Strange to say, the Constitution is not absolutely clear on the point of a Parliament's duration, but authorities are generally agreed that the present one has run its regular course and during the year must give way to another.

However, according to Roumanian traditions, a change of Parliament means a change of government. No premier who has lasted a full parliamentary term is charged with conducting new elections. This is due to a feeling that the plums of power should be passed around and to the fact that all Roumania's governments become unpopular. So the rulers have acted on the idea that it will further public tranquillity if a "hungry" party is invited to conduct elections and the "sated" party is placed for a time in the opposition. This system seems to meet the demands of fair play and softens political extremes.

So it is quite probable that the present Government will retire within a few weeks or months. In fact, the Cabinet itself has openly admitted that such is to be expected.

Of course, the tradition might be broken and Mr. George Tatarescu with his Liberal Party might be asked to supervise the coming elections. He and his party are acceptable to the King, and his Cabinet has presided over a noteworthy economic recovery.

Trade is unprecedentedly good, production is at a high peak, the fields gave record harvests and the budget was balanced. Progress was also made in equipping the army. All salaries are paid on time and a feeling of near-prosperity prevails. So the King might find it convenient to keep this most agreeable and loyal Cabinet for another term.

But that would arouse a furious storm of opposition, for the parties that are out would consider such a step a violation of the rules of the game! And there is a formidable new factor in Roumanian politics, which makes an undue provocation of the opposition unwise. That is the Iron Guards, a large group of revolutionary and fantastical young Roumanians led by Corneliu Z. Codreanu. As as organization they are outlawed, but in fact they are one of the most active and powerful forces in the country.

So if Mr. Tatarescu should stay in power and conduct elections, in spite of all intimidations and machination, he could hardly withstand the storm, at the polls, of the Iron Guards, the other aggressive anti-Semitic groups and the National Peasants. It would be a dangerous venture.

The logical step would be to empower the National Peasant Party, under the peasant, Ion Mihalache, to conduct elections. This is probably the largest and most serious party in the land. It alone has worked out a program for reforming public life. It is radically democratic, yet in no way revolutionary.

But here two problems arise, the first of which is that the King is not friendly toward the National Peasants. They are inclined to be too independent and to over-emphasize the authority of Parliament. They believe the people should rule. One leading member of this party, Juliu Maniu, is bitterly disliked by King Carol.

But even if the King overlooked his personal inclinations and summoned the National Peasants to power, another still graver difficulty would remain. This party is "left wing," devoted to self-government and unreservedly attached to France along with Czechoslovakia. It invites the support of Roumania's workers and would associate Roumania with the western democracies, even with Russia. Naturally that attitude would provoke the vehement opposition of all Roumania's "right wing" parties. There come the Iron Guards again, along with the other anti-Semitics, both branches of the Liberals and all nationalistic groups. The National Peasant Party, if placed in power, would attempt to stop Iron Guard terrorism by force. It would severely punish all lawlessness and place all university youth under rigid control. Its first slogan would be "order in Roumania." That would precipitate a bitter fight.

Can the Peasant Party here put an end to Iron Guard violence? It is a grave question. And does the King wish such a conflict? Much of the Roumanian press is with the Iron Guards. So are all Roumanian nationalists. To open a crusade against them might mean civil strife.

Another way out would be to postpone elections and appoint a "strong" government of "personalities," a dictatorship. That would displease everybody, both left wing and right wing, and only make matters worse.

As a radical solution, the Iron Guards might be called to power. Roumania might follow in the steps of other authoritarian states. But this solution would be so drastic, would cause such danger to 5,000,000 people in the minorities, and would be followed by such a radical change in foreign policies that it is almost unthinkable.

So what will Roumania do? Every man and woman here is anxiously asking that question.